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THE JOURNAL
OF THE
AMERICAN IRISH
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

BY
EDWARD HAMILTON DALY
Secretary-General

V. 11
VOLUME XI

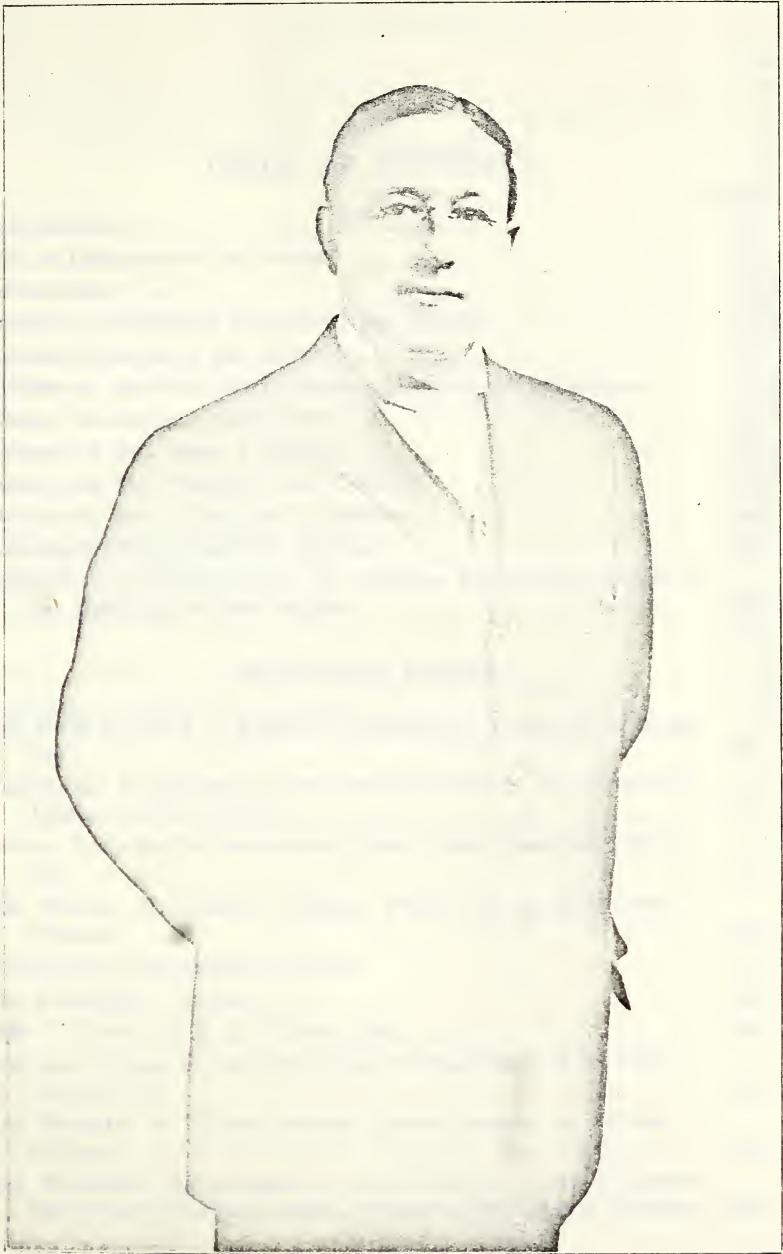
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1912

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FROM

Edward H. Daly, Secretary-General of the American Irish
Historical Society, 52 Wall Street, New York City.

Please acknowledge receipt



Photograph by Anna Frances Levins.

THOMAS ZANSLAUR LEE, LL.B., LL.D.
President-General of the American Irish Historical Society.

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American Irish Historical Society.

INTRODUCTION.

Volume XI of the Journal of The American Irish Historic Society continues the record of the proceedings of the Society and of the researches and studies undertaken in fulfilment of its object "to make better known the Irish Chapter in American history." Future volumes will contain the contributions of various State Chapters, such as are now afforded by the California State Chapter. Our constitution provides that local bodies may be organized by ten or more members residing in a State, and notice is at hand of the proposed formation of a Wisconsin State Chapter.

Our membership has grown. Acknowledgment is due to SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq., of the Executive Council, who, within half a year, has proposed more than seventy gentlemen for election to the Society.

The Society's objects recommend themselves to those who, believing "that things are not so ill with you and me as they might have been, is half owing to the number who lived faithfully a hidden life and rest in unvisited tombs," desire the memory of names and abodes as well as of deeds to be preserved. The influence of a personal invitation may be all that is necessary to secure for those objects the active support of the descendants of Irishmen.

The editor wishes to thank the contributors to Volume XI for their pains and courtesy which have kept it on a par with previous volumes.

EDWARD H. DALY,
Secretary-General.

New York, May 31st, 1912.

OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN IRISH HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

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THOMAS ZANSLAUR LEE, LL.B., LL.D.
No. 49 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.

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No. 26 Broadway, New York City.

Secretary-General,

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No. 52 Wall Street, New York City.

Treasurer-General,

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No. 71 Nassau Street, New York City.

Librarian and Archivist,

THOMAS B. LAWLER, Esq.,
No. 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Historiographer,

JAMES F. BRENNAN,
Peterborough, N. H.

Official Photographer,

ANNA FRANCES LEVINS,
No. 5 East 35th Street, New York City.

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West Virginia—JOHN F. HEALY, Esq., Thomas, Tucker County.

Wyoming—THOMAS J. CANTILLON, Esq., Lander.

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British Columbia—F. M. COFFEE, JR., Esq., Vancouver.

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Ireland—DR. MICHAEL F. COX, Dublin.

Germany—HON. T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY, Dresden.

Australia—JOSEPH WINTER, Esq., Melbourne.

Philippine Islands—MAJOR G. P. AHERN, Manila.

THE AMERICAN IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

CONSTITUTION¹

ARTICLE I.

NAME AND OBJECT.

SECTION 1. *Name.* The name of this society shall be "The American Irish Historical Society."

SECT. 2. *Object.* The object of the society is to make better known the Irish chapter in American History.

ARTICLE II.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. *Qualifications.* Any person of good moral character who is interested in the special work of this society, shall be deemed eligible for membership. No tests, other than those of character and devotion to the society's interests, shall be applied.

SECT. 2. *Classes.* There shall be three classes of members, as follows, viz:

- (a) Life members.
- (b) Annual members.
- (c) Honorary members.

SECT. 3. *Applications.* Applications for membership shall be in writing signed by the applicant and two members of the society. All applications for membership shall be delivered to the Secretary-General, and by him submitted to the Executive Council at its next meeting.

SECT. 4. *Election.* Life and annual members shall be elected by the Executive Council. A three-fourths vote of that body present at a regular or special meeting shall be necessary to elect.

Honorary members may be elected by the society at an annual or special meeting. A three-fourths vote of those present at such meeting shall be necessary to elect; and no person shall be elected an honorary member unless the name of such person be first proposed by the Executive Council.

SECT. 5. *Dues.* Life members shall pay fifty dollars at the time of their election. The dues of annual members shall be five dollars, payable in advance on the first day of January each year. Honorary members shall pay no dues.

¹Adopted at the thirteenth annual meeting, Jan. 21, 1911, of the Society to take the place of the preamble, constitution and by-laws in force up to that date.

ARTICLE III.

OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of the society shall be (1) a President-General; (2) a Vice-President-General; (3) a Vice-President for each state and territory of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Dominion of Canada and Ireland; (4) a Secretary-General; (5) a Treasurer-General; (6) a Librarian and Archivist, and (7) an Historiographer.

SECT. 2. The officers and members of the Executive Council shall be elected at the annual meeting of the society and shall hold office one year or until their successors are elected.

ARTICLE IV.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

SECTION 1. The Executive Council of this society shall consist of the President-General, Vice-President-General, Secretary-General, Treasurer-General, Librarian and Archivist, Historiographer and twenty-one other members.

SECT. 2. The Executive Council shall manage the affairs of the society. All appropriations of the funds of the society must be made by the Executive Council, unless ordered by the society by a two-thirds vote at a regular meeting or at a special meeting of which due notice shall have been given. The Executive Council shall have power to fill vacancies in office until the next annual meeting. It shall have power to enact by-laws establishing committees and making additional rules for the management of the affairs of the society; provided, however, that no such by-laws shall conflict with the provisions of this constitution, and further provided that such by-laws may be amended or repealed by the society at any regular meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

SECT. 3. Six members of the Executive Council, at least two of whom must be general officers of the society, shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business.

ARTICLE V.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. *The President-General* shall preside over all meetings of the society and of the Executive Council; see that the constitution is observed and that the by-laws are enforced; exercise supervision over the affairs of the society to the end that its interests may be promoted and its work properly done; and perform all the usual duties of a presiding officer. In the absence of the President-General or at his request, the Vice-President-General shall preside and perform the duties of President. In the absence of the President-General and the Vice-President-General, a Chairman pro tem. shall be chosen by and from the Executive Council.

SECT. 2. *The Vice-President-General* shall perform the duties of President-General during the absence or at the request of that officer.

SECT. 3. Each state or territorial Vice-President shall, by virtue of his office, be the President of his respective state chapter of this society where such state chapter shall have been duly organized in accordance with the provisions of this constitution. He shall preside at all meetings of such chapter and shall exercise therein the usual functions of a presiding officer.

SECT. 4. *The Secretary-General* shall keep a record of all the proceedings of the society and of the Executive Council; he shall have charge of the seal and records; he shall issue and sign, in conjunction with the President-General, all charters granted to subsidiary chapters, and shall with him certify to all acts of the society. He shall upon orders from the President-General or Executive Council, give due notice of the time and place of meetings of the society and of the Executive Council; he shall give notice to the several officers of all resolutions, orders and proceedings of the body affecting them or pertaining to their respective offices; and he shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Executive Council.

SECT. 5. *The Treasurer-General* shall collect and receive all dues, funds and securities of the society and deposit the same to the credit of the American Irish Historical Society in such banking institution or institutions as may be designated by the Executive Council. All checks, drafts and orders drawn on the funds of the society shall be signed by the Treasurer-General and countersigned by the President-General or the Secretary-General. He shall give such bond as the Executive Council shall require. He must keep a full and accurate account of all receipts and disbursements, and make a full report thereof to the society at each annual meeting, and to the Executive Council whenever requested. The books and accounts of the Treasurer-General shall at all times be kept open to the officers of the society and members of the Executive Council, and on the expiration of his term of office, all such books and accounts shall be delivered to his successors in office or to the Executive Council.

SECT. 6. *The Librarian and Archivist* shall be the custodian of all published books, pamphlets, files of newspapers and similar property of the society. He shall have charge of all documents, manuscripts and other productions not assigned by this constitution to other officers of the society, and shall keep the same in a place or places easy of access and safe from loss by fire or other causes.

SECT. 7. *The Historiographer* shall write such histories or historical articles as the Executive Council may from time to time require; assist in the preparation of the annual journal and other historical works of the society; and perform the other duties usually pertaining to his office.

ARTICLE VI.

MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the society shall be held in the month of January, each year, the particular day and place to be fixed by the society

in general meeting or by the Executive Council in case the society fails to do so. At least twenty days notice of the annual meeting shall be given by mail to all members of the society.

SECT. 2. Special meetings of the society may be called at any time by the Executive Council. At least ten days notice of the time, place and objects of special meetings shall be given by mailing to all members of the society.

SECT. 3. At all meetings of the society, the presence of thirty-five members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business.

SECT. 4. The Executive Council shall hold a meeting previous to each annual meeting and at such other times and places as may be designated by the President-General.

ARTICLE VII.

STATE CHAPTERS.

Ten, or more members of this society in good standing may, on obtaining a charter from the Executive Council, organize a subsidiary chapter in any state or territory of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Dominion of Canada, or Ireland. The State Vice-President of this society for the particular state or district shall, by virtue of his office, be the President of such state chapter; he shall preside at the meetings of such chapter and shall exercise therein the usual functions of a presiding officer. The members of each state chapter of this society may elect from their own number a Vice-Chairman, a Secretary and a Treasurer such other officers as may be necessary to manage the affairs of such chapter. Membership in such subsidiary chapters shall be limited to persons who are members of this society in good standing.

ARTICLE VIII.

AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be amended at any regular meeting of the society by a two-thirds vote of the active members present, provided no such amendment shall be made except upon recommendation of the Executive Council or on the written request of at least fifteen active members of the society, and further provided, that at least ten days' notice, in writing, of any proposed amendment be given to all active members of the society.

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE AMERICAN IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Society was organized on January 20, 1897, in Boston, Mass., and now has members in nearly all the states, the District of Columbia, one territory and six foreign countries.

The object of the organization is to make better known the Irish chapter in American history.

There are two classes of members—Life and Annual. The life membership fee is \$50 (paid once). The fee for annual members is \$5, paid yearly. In the case of new annual members, the initiation fee, \$5, also pays the membership dues for the first year.

The government comprises a President-General, a Vice-President General, a Secretary-General, a Treasurer-General, a Librarian and Archivist, a Historiographer and an Executive Council. There are also State Vice-Presidents.

The Society has already issued eleven bound volumes and a number of other publications. These have been distributed to members, public libraries, historical organizations and universities. Each member of the Society is entitled, free of charge, to a copy of every publication issued from the time of his admittance. These publications are of great interest and value, and are more than an equivalent for the membership fee.

The Society draws no lines of creed or politics. Being an American organization in spirit and principle, it welcomes to its ranks Americans of whatever race or descent, and of whatever creed, who take an interest in the objects for which the Society is organized. Membership application blanks will be furnished on request to the Secretary-General at his office, 52 Wall Street, New York City. Blank applications found at the end of this volume.

The Society is a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Rhode Island and is authorized to take, hold and convey real and personal estate to the amount of \$100,000.

Gifts or bequests of money for the uses of the Society are solicited. We depend entirely on our membership fees and dues,

and if we had a suitable fund on hand its income would be most advantageously used for historical research, printing and issuing historical works and papers and adding to our library. The following is a form of bequest good in any state or territory:

"I give and bequeath to the American Irish Historical Society dollars."

If desired, a donor or testator may direct the application of principal or interest of his gift or bequest.

Every member is entitled to receive **one copy** of the current volume of the Society's Journal, but **extra copies** may be had at the rate of **\$2 each**.

FORMER OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Presidents-General.

REAR-ADMIRAL RICHARD W. MEADE, U. S. N., 1897.
EDWARD A. MOSELEY, Washington, D. C., 1897-1898.
THOMAS J. GARGAN, Boston, Mass., 1899-1900.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, New York City, 1901-1902.
WILLIAM MCADOO, New York City, 1903-1904.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, New York City, 1905.
REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN McGOWAN, U. S. N.
(retired), Washington, D. C., 1906-1907.
FRANCIS J. QUINLAN, M.D., LL.D., New York City, 1908-1910.

Vice-Presidents-General.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS, New York City, 1899-1900.
JAMES E. SULLIVAN, M.D., Providence, R. I., 1904.
JOSEPH T. LAWLESS, Norfolk, Va., 1905
FRANKLIN M. DANAHER, Albany, N. Y., 1906-1908.
PATRICK T. BARRY, Chicago, Ill., 1909.
THOMAS B. FITZPATRICK, Boston, Mass., 1910.

Secretaries-General.

THOMAS HAMILTON MURRAY, Pawtucket, R. I., 1897-1908.
THOMAS ZANSLAUR LEE, Providence, R. I., 1909-1910.
PATRICK F. McGOWAN, New York City, N. Y., 1911-1912.

Treasurers-General.

JOHN C. LINEHAN, Concord, N. H., 1897-1905.
MICHAEL F. DOOLEY, Providence, R. I., 1906-1910.

RECORDS OF THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING
AND BANQUET OF THE AMERICAN IRISH HIS-
TORICAL SOCIETY HELD AT THE WALDORF
ASTORIA HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY, ON WEDNES-
DAY, JANUARY 17, 1912.

Announcement of the Annual Meeting and Banquet was made by the following circular letter:—

NEW YORK, January 1st, 1912.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the American Irish Historical Society will be held at the Waldorf Astoria, New York City, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1912, commencing at 10 a. m. and continuing until 5 p. m. with an adjournment for luncheon between one and half past two p. m. The business of the Society, the reading and consideration of scientific and historical papers and the election of officers for the ensuing year will require almost the entire day. We trust that all the members of the Society who can make it convenient will be present at what we feel sure will be one of the most interesting meetings in the history of the Society.

The President-General has appointed the following gentlemen a committee to arrange for the Fourteenth Annual Banquet which will take place in the Grand Ball Room of the Waldorf Astoria on the same evening at 7 o'clock.

Hon. Patrick F. McGowan, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City, Chairman; Edward H. Daly, 52 Wall Street, New York City, Secretary; Jeremiah J. Kennedy, 52 Broadway, New York City; Hon. Samuel Adams, 129 West 85th Street, New York City; Michael Blake, 149 Broadway, New York City; Cyril Crimmins, 624 Madison Avenue, New York City; Alfred B. Cruikshank, 45 Cedar Street, New York City; Alfred L. Doyle, 45 William Street, New York City; Dudley Field Malone, 37 Wall Street, New York City; Thomas F. Smith, 32 Chambers Street, New York City; John O'Sullivan, c/o H. B. Claflin Company, New York City.

The price of Dinner tickets is five dollars (\$5) each and it is advisable to send applications at once accompanied by check or post office money order to the Secretary of the Dinner Committee whose address is 52 Wall Street, New York City, so that places may be allotted in the order in which applications are received. A handsome menu design has been especially prepared by the Gorham Company.

The register of members will be open at the Secretary-General's desk in the meeting room. The members are requested to register with their guests upon their arrival. A short reception will be held by the President-General and

the officers of the Society at 6.30 P. M. in the Reception Room adjoining the Banquet Hall.

Please remember that this banquet is for ladies as well as gentlemen. The ladies have honored and graced the last three Annual Dinners and we should feel lost without them.

Special rates will be made by the Waldorf Astoria for members of the Society.

The committee is glad to report that a large number of the gentlemen who have been invited to read papers at the meeting or speak at the banquet have accepted. The meeting is sure to be interesting and the banquet a very enjoyable affair.

THOMAS Z. LEE,
President-General,
49 Westminster Street,
Providence, R. I.

PATRICK F. McGOWAN, *Secretary-General,*
224 East 12th Street, New York City.

The annual meeting was well attended, several states being represented. The meeting was called to order at eleven o'clock by Hon. Thomas Z. Lee of Providence, R. I., the President-General of the Society.

MINUTES OF THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
AMERICAN IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY, HELD AT THE
WALDORF-ASTORIA ON JANUARY 17, 1912.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: We will proceed to open the annual meeting of the Society. The first business will be the calling of the roll, unless some member will move that it be dispensed with.

MR. DALY: I move that the calling of the roll be dispensed with.

MR. HOPKINS: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: It has been moved by Mr. Daly and seconded by Mr. Hopkins that the calling of the roll of the Society be dispensed with. Those in favor please signify by saying "aye"; those opposed say "no." It is so voted. The next business of the meeting is the reading of the minutes of the last meeting.

SECRETARY-GENERAL McGOWAN: I move you that they be adopted as published in Volume X. of this Society.

MR. DALY: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: You have heard the motion made by the Secretary-General and seconded by Mr. Daly that the minutes of the last meeting, printed in Volume X. of the Society, be adopted as printed. Those in favor please signify by saying "aye"; those opposed say "no." It is so voted.

SECRETARY-GENERAL McGOWAN: The next business of the meeting is the report of the President.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: The reports of the other officers of the Society. The President hasn't been in the habit of making a report to the Society. The reports of the Secretary-General and Treasurer-General I suppose will be in order. The Society will now listen to the report of the Secretary-General for the year past.

SECRETARY-GENERAL McGOWAN: I am going to ask that the Society pass a resolution approving the action of the Executive Council in adding to the roll as honorary members the names of Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Hon. William H. Taft and Hon. Edward D. White.

A MEMBER: I move you, sir, that the action of the Committee be approved and that the three names be added to our roll as honorary members.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: It has been moved and seconded that the Society approve the action of the Executive Council in adding to its membership list as honorary members the names of Hon. William H. Taft, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt and Chief Justice White. Are there any remarks? Those in favor please signify the same and say "aye"; those opposed say "no." The action of the Executive Council in that regard is approved.

SECRETARY-GENERAL McGOWAN: I am sorry to report that yesterday I received from Mr. Colton a notice of the death of Mr. Joseph E. G. Ryan. Mr. Ryan belonged in Chicago; he was on the editorial staff of "The Inter-Ocean" and was one of the active members of the Society located in that City; and I am sorry to be obliged to record his death.

Mr. McGowan then read his report as Secretary-General, which is as follows:

REPORT OF SECRETARY-GENERAL.

January 17th, 1912.

The volume and character of the work or business done through and by the Secretary-General's office usually mark the progress or retrogression of a Society and ours is no exception to the rule.

It is pleasant to record that during the year our financial condition has improved. The Treasurer-General's report will give you fuller information concerning the money now on hand. The amount in excess of that reported last year indicates the care and economy exercised by the Executive Council and the Treasurer-General in particular and is a pleasant feature of our progress.

The amount and value, however, of other property are not very great and until we have something that the members may take a just pride in, we have simply an organization whose members may be enthusiastic concerning the objects of the Society, but have not that additional incentive for cohesion that invariably obtains where there is a large amount of money or property to attract and unite them.

To collect and place in some library, until we have a building of our own located so that the greatest number may have access thereto, the books, pamphlets and records of historical and scientific value, not only to the members but to the world at large, should be the aim and ambition of every member. We celebrate today our Fourteenth Anniversary, and yet what have we to show for the years of our existence?—scarcely a complete set of the Volumes published by the Society, a splendid organization of the Irish race but, alas, very little evidence of what has been done in and for this great Republic by our people. There is scarcely a member who has not some book, pamphlet, newspaper clipping or information that would be of value as a historical or scientific record, to which little attention is given; they are put aside and perhaps lost or destroyed. What may seem of no consequence at present may be very important fifty years hence and your children and your children's children bless the part you took in preserving the truth of history.

At one of the Executive Council meetings I was instructed

to call upon the librarian of the great New York Public Library and request that he set aside a certain number of shelves to be known as the American Irish section. I called on the gentleman in charge, who laid the matter before the trustees and every facility for preserving such books as the Society may place in the care of the New York Public Library will be afforded us. A list of the works which we have on hand at present is respectfully submitted, which list I hope will be materially increased during the coming year.

INITIATIONS.

During the year we have initiated 126 members, there have been 14 resignations and 7 deaths, leaving a net gain of 105.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence has been unusually large. During the twelve months that I have been in office I have sent out about 2500 letters which does not include circulars, and received nearly the same number. The communications from the members have been exceedingly kind and courteous in tone. I shall miss their pleasant messages breathing a kind, fraternal spirit and expressing their good wishes. The future may not grant me the pleasure of meeting them personally but I shall always retain a pleasant memory of the ideas, suggestions and information received, which has made my work a labor of love and left a lasting impression upon me.

1400 copies of Volume X were published and 1133 distributed and sent to nearly every part of the world, leaving at present 267 in the hands of the publishers.

CALIFORNIA CHAPTER.

The California Chapter of the Society will hold its Annual meeting at the St. Germain restaurant in San Francisco on the same night we hold ours in New York. Last year the President-General sent a telegram and I would suggest that we follow the custom and send one this year. I wish some of our friends nearer home would take the same interest in building up their

Chapters that our fellow members take away out on the Pacific Slope. Perhaps those near headquarters depend too much on the parent organization. A little work on their own account would help our race and the Society.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Since our last meeting we have added to life and annual members three honorary members.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Ex-President of the United States, became a member of the Society in 1897. Elected to Honorary membership, April, 1911.

Hon. William H. Taft, President of the United States, elected May 30th, 1911.

Hon. Edward D. White, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, elected May 30th, 1911.

Information received January 16th, from Mr. Colton who proposed Mr. E. J. Ryan of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, told of the death of Mr. Ryan.

During the year six Executive Council sessions were held, on February 15th, April 1st, May 30th, October 7th, December 16th and January 6th.

On May 31st the Society celebrated the Battle of Harlem Heights. There was a luncheon at the historical Claremont, where Mr. Lenehan, our Treasurer-General, read a paper sent by Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, who was prevented from being present because of the inclemency of the weather. This valuable document was published in full in Volume X. Hon. John D. Crimmins read a paper, also describing the Battle of Harlem Heights, which we trust will be published in Volume XI of the Society. Considering the bad weather there was quite a good attendance of ladies and gentlemen. Speeches were made by a number of gentlemen present and the Field Day for 1911, celebrating the Battle of Harlem Heights, proved a success, in spite of the efforts of Jupiter Pluvius to dampen our ardor.

A MEMBER: I move that the report be accepted, placed on file and printed in the year book of the Society.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: It has been moved and seconded that the report of the Secretary-General as read, be received, placed on file and printed in the next volume of the Journal. Are there any remarks? Those in favor of that course being pursued signify same and say "aye"; those opposed say "no." It is so voted.

I have here a letter from Robert P. Troy, President of the California Chapter, which was received by me this morning, and it seems that this is a very appropriate time to read it, after the reference to the California Chapter in the report of the Secretary-General. (President-General Lee then read the letter which is printed at page 67 of this Volume.)

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: If there is no objection, this will be received and placed on file and should be part of the record of the meeting.

SECRETARY-GENERAL McGOWAN: I also have a letter from Mr. Troy. (Mr. McGowan then read the letter referred to which is printed at page 68 of this volume.)

SECRETARY-GENERAL McGOWAN: I move that this letter be read at the banquet this evening, and that a copy be spread upon the minutes of the meeting.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: If there is no objection, gentlemen, that course will be pursued. There are also a number of other letters from members—

MR. DENNIS H. TIERNEY: I'd like to amend that by reading both letters—the one to the President-General and the one to the Secretary-General.

Motion passed that both letters be read at the meeting this evening; the circulars and letters to be made part of the minutes,

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: At the dinner last year a telegram of fraternal greeting was ordered sent by the ladies and gentlemen then present, to the California Chapter meeting in San Francisco; and, following the custom, if there is no objection, the President will appoint Mr. Edward H. Daly as a committee to formulate a telegram to be read at the banquet this evening and by the whole organization ordered sent forward. At the same time, gentlemen, another Society—the Charitable Irish Society of Boston—is meeting. It is a very old and honored organization, and about—I don't know whether it antedates

the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of New York, or not, but it is a very old and honored Society and, in a letter received by Mr. Daly, Secretary of the Dinner Committee, from Mr. James H. Devlin, Jr., one of our members and a member of that Society, it was stated by Mr. Devlin that he and some others couldn't be here because of the meeting of the Charitable Irish Society; and it is eminently proper, I think, gentlemen, that a telegram be forwarded to them, and I will appoint the Treasurer-General Mr. Lenehan as a committee to formulate such a telegram to be read at the banquet this evening and ordered sent forward by the whole organization.

The next business in order gentlemen is the report of the Treasurer-General; and Treasurer-General Lenehan has the floor.

TREASURER-GENERAL LENEHAN: Mr. President, gentlemen; I have divided the funds into two classes—a permanent fund and a general fund, the permanent fund being that which we shall start now and use as a foundation, to grow for the permanent, financial future of the Society, and not to be taken from except under occasions of urgent necessity; and then a general fund, into which the general dues may be paid and out of which the general expenses may come. Heretofore the permanent fund, for some reason or other—why, I don't know,—appears to have been \$131.19. By the authority of the Executive Council I transferred from the general fund to the permanent fund, \$1868.81, making a permanent fund of \$2,000, which has been invested at 5%. That was started last year and begins our permanent fund, the sum of \$2,000. That I have invested in two real estate mortgage bonds of \$1,000 each, guaranteed by the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co. That \$131, as heretofore stated and \$1868, transferred from the general fund, making \$2,000, brings an income of \$41.67, making the permanent fund, at the present time, \$2,041.67 which is invested in the manner in which I have stated.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL OF THE AMERICAN IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY, JANUARY 8, 1912.

NEW YORK, January 8, 1912.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER-GENERAL.

PERMANENT FUND—AMERICAN IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

1911.		
Feb. 4,	Amount on deposit with Title Guarantee & Trust Co.,	\$131.19
" 25,	Transferred from General Fund to Permanent Fund,	1,868.81
Aug. 3.	Interest on Investment,	41.67
		<hr/>
		\$2,041.67

\$2,000. of this fund is invested in two real estate mortgage bonds of \$1,000. each at 5%, guaranteed by the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.

AMERICAN IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM JAN. 30, 1911, TO Jan. 8, 1912.

Balance on hand January 30, 1911,.....	\$3,714.54
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RECEIPTS.

Membership fees from 492 Old Members.....	\$2,615.00
Annual fees from 74 New Members.....	370.00
Life Membership fees from Old Members.....	95.00
Life Membership fees from 12 New Members.....	600.00
For 16 Journals.....	33.47
For miscellaneous.....	1.50
For interest on Bank Balance.....	44.54
For interest on Investments.....	41.67
<hr/>	
Receipts for the year.....	\$3,801.18
Total Credits.....	\$7,515.72

DISBURSEMENTS.

Printing Journal and Shipping Charges.....	\$1,687.22
Expenses Annual Meeting.....	53.65
Engrossing Life Membership Certificates.....	3.00
Expenses San Francisco Meeting.....	17.75
Treasurer's Bond.....	15.00

AMERICAN IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

31

Expenses President-General's Office.....	\$53.57
Expenses Treasurer-General's Office.....	71.98
Expenses Secretary-General's Office.....	1,111.46
Benedict Fitzpatrick, assisting with Journal.....	100.00
Expenses Executive Council.....	57.75
Expenses, Field Day.....	42.60
Deficiency Annual Banquet.....	647.49
Investment in Bonds.....	2,000.00
Balance for Sullivan Memorial Tablet.....	175.44
Exchange on checks.....	8.93
Disbursements for the Year.....	<u>\$6,045.84</u>

Jan. 8, 1912.

Balance in Title Guarantee & Trust Co., New York.....	<u>1,469.88</u>
Total Debits.....	<u>\$7,515.72</u>

JOHN. J. LENEHAN,
Treasurer-General.

NEW YORK, January 8, 1912.

NEW YORK, January 8, 1912.

AMERICAN IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER-GENERAL.

Balance of General Fund received from retiring Treasurer-General	\$3,583.18
Balance of Permanent Fund received from Treasurer-General	131.36
<hr/>	
	\$3,714.54

RECEIPTS.

January	Membership fees,	\$5.00
February	" "	355.00
March	" "	1,910.00
April	" "	430.00
May	" "	200.00
June	" "	90.00
July	" "	55.00
August	" "	85.00
September	" "	70.00
October	" "	105.00
November	" "	30.00
December	" "	255.00
January, 1912	" "	90.00
		<hr/>
		\$3,680.00

For 16 Journals.....	\$33.47
Overpaid dinner ticket.....	1.50
Interest from Bank balances.....	44.54
Interest from Bonds.....	41.67

Receipts for the Year.....	\$3,801.18
Total Credits.....	\$7,515.72

DISBURSEMENTS.

1911.

Feb. 4. Thomas W. Bicknell, expenses to New York etc.....	\$25.75
Feb. 4. Snow & Farnham Co., printing for annual election.....	5.75
Feb. 4. Anthony & Cowell Co., crating and shipping, Secretary-General's office.....	4.25
Feb. 7. Viola Follis, Clerical Services, Secretary-General's office.....	105.50
Feb. 14. T. W. Waterman Co., cartage, Secretary-General's office.....	2.00
Feb. 17. John J. Lenehan, printing, postage, etc., Treasurer-General's office.....	14.08
Feb. 18. P. F. McGowan, deficiency in connection with Annual Banquet.....	647.49
Feb. 25. Title Guarantee & Trust Co., for purchase of two guaranteed bonds.....	2,000.00
March 1. Expenses California Chapter.....	17.75
March 4. Rumford Printing Co., expressage, Secretary-General's office.....	.90
March 8. P. F. McGowan, expenses, Secretary-General's office.....	122.91
March 9. John J. Lenehan, expenses, Treasurer-General's office.....	11.90
March 11. P. F. McGowan, expenses, Secretary-General's office	38.34
March 13. U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co., premium, Treasurer-General's bond.....	15.00
March 20. Kinsley-DeFelice Studio, engrossing certificates.....	3.00
March 29. Viola Follis, Reporting annual meeting.....	22.15
April 4. Thomas Z. Lee, expenses Executive Council.....	18.10
April 5. P. F. McGowan, expenses Secretary-General's office	74.22
April 5. H. K. Brewer & Co., Roll-book, Treasurer's office	10.00
April 8. P. F. McBreen, printing, Treasurer's office.....	3.00
April 29. Benedict Fitzpatrick, assisting with Journal.....	50.00
May 2. Trow Printing Co., printing and addressing, Secretary-General's office.....	44.94
May 2. P. F. McGowan, expenses, Secretary-General's office..	69.63
May 8. John J. Lenehan, postage, Treasurer's office.....	10.00
May 16. Benedict Fitzpatrick, assisting with Journal.....	50.00
June 1. P. F. McGowan, expenses, Field Day.....	8.00

June	6.	P. F. McGowan expenses, Secretary-General's office	\$72.43
June	6.	John P. Walker, printing, Secretary-General's office ..	17.50
June	6.	P. F. McBreen, printing, Secretary-General's office ..	17.10
June	6.	Associated Editorial Service, photographs, Journal	6.00
June	6.	James B. Regan, expenses, Executive Council.....	16.75
June	6.	W. J. Feeley Co., balance due on Sullivan Memorial Tablet.....	175.44
June	30.	P. F. McGowan, expenses, Secretary-General's office	68.46
July	1.	P. F. McGowan, expenses, Secretary-General's office	302.00
August	5.	Thomas Z. Lee, expenses, President-General's office ..	53.57
Oct.	9.	Rumford Printing Co., printing, binding, expressage, 1400 copies Journal Vol. X.....	1,673.08
Oct.	10.	James B. Regan, expenses, Executive Council	22.90
Nov.	8.	P. F. McGowan, expenses, Secretary-General's office	66.56
Nov.	11.	Rumford Printing Co., expressage.....	3.52
Dec.	1.	P. F. McGowan, expenses, Secretary-General's office	67.90
Dec.	12.	Morton Bloch, listing new roll book.....	8.00
Dec.	16.	T. J. O'Rourke, clerical services.....	15.00
Dec.	29.	Rumford Printing Co., expressage.....	\$3.72

1912.

Jan.	2.	P. F. McGowan, expenses, Secretary-General's office	72.32
		Exchange on checks.....	8.93

Disbursements for the Year..... \$6,045.84

1912.

Jan.	8.	Balance in Title Guarantee and Trust Co.....	1,469.88
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Total Debits..... \$7,515.72

TREASURER-GENERAL LENEHAN: The summary is that we have received and generally gotten in about \$3,000, and we had about \$3,000, and we have paid all the expenses and wind up at the end of the year with about \$3,600 and all expenses paid; and of this \$3,600, \$2,000 is invested at 5%.

MR. DALY: I move that the report of the Treasurer be accepted and made a part of the minutes.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: It has been moved by Mr. Daly and seconded by Mr. Hopkins that the Treasurer-General's report be received and spread upon the record and made a part of the minutes of this meeting. Are there any remarks? Those in favor say "aye"; those opposed say "no." It is so ordered.

We expected a scientific paper this morning on the School-

masters by Mr. Michael J. O'Brien, The Irish Schoolmasters. Mr. O'Brien is unable to read this paper and sends this letter.

President-General Lee then read the letter from Mr. O'Brien which is as follows:

1832 Conger Ave., Bronx, 1-16-12

My Dear Judge Lee.

In October last, at the meeting of the Executive Com'tee at the Knickerbocker, we had some talk about my material on the Schoolmasters, and I then promised to submit a typewritten draft of the work as soon as practicable—I have a great deal of the matter typewritten. It covers about 250 sheets of paper this size. The whole work will be at least 300 octavo pages. I was expecting I would be able to present you with a copy of it tomorrow, so that you could take it back to Prov. and read it, but I regret very much that I am unable to attend the meeting or the dinner. I have been working for a week in the Pub. Library where I caught a cold which laid me down flat—I am not able to attend the festivities which I know will be so enjoyable.

I shall, however, send you very soon a copy of the draft of my work. I want you and several others to read and criticise it before presenting it in shape for publication. I have gathered an astonishing mass of material on the subject, which will surprise the reading public (if it ever gets currency).

I have paid a typewriter \$20.00 for her work on it, per your authority and when you receive the manuscript shall be glad if you will ask the Treasurer to remit to me.

Yours very truly,

M. J. O'BRIEN.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: Mr. O'Brien was directed by the Executive Council to prepare such a paper as he has, and as it is not here today to be presented to and discussed by you, I think it would be a good idea to have this paper, when it comes, referred to a committee to take it up at its convenience, look it over, and criticise it and make such amendments as ought to be made to it, if any are needed, before it is published. The Secretary-General observes that it will be a good plan to refer that to the Executive Council in the first instance, so they might pass upon it and they may take such action upon it as they see fit. If there is no objection, when the matter comes in as Mr. O'Brien has said it will, I will refer it to the Council for such action.

SECRETARY-GENERAL MCGOWAN: May I make a short report for the Dinner Committee, and name the gentlemen who are to present papers at today's meeting? Mr. O'Brien we have heard from.

Reverend John T. Driscoll of Fonda has promised to read a paper this afternoon on Governor Dongan.

Governor Dongan, as you know, was not only a great governor but the Dongan Charter is regarded as one of the best ever written. As a member of the Charter Revision Commission appointed by Governor Hughes, to revise the present charter, your Secretary-General had the good fortune to see the original Dongan Charter which is kept in a tin case—or was, some years ago,—in the Comptroller's office of the City of New York, guarded by an old gentleman who has been in the service of the City for some sixty odd years and who refused to allow it to pass out of his hands. He was very careful of it. Of course it is needless to say that it was almost impossible to read it. One would have to get a magnifying or large reading glass, and it was not easy to distinguish the characters even then. The Revision Committee, headed by Mr. Ivins, who is well known not only in New York but elsewhere as one of our leading lawyers, said it was the best charter and the foundation of all charters, for New York City. Father Driscoll, who is quite a historian, has written a paper and given an address on the life of Dongan, in several cities, and is to read the paper here this afternoon.

Mr. Thomas S. Lonergan is well known as a writer. Mr. Lonergan is to read a paper here this afternoon on "The Irish Chapter in American History."

Mr. Alfred Talley is also to read a paper this afternoon on "The American Irish Lawyer in New York City."

The gentlemen who are to make addresses at the banquet this evening are Dr. James F. Walsh, who is at the head of the Fordham University School of Medicine. He is, at present, Dean of the Faculty at Fordham University. Those who have not had the pleasure of hearing Dr. Walsh, will receive a rare treat this evening.

Following Dr. Walsh will be Mr. Charles Ezra Cornell, a guest of the Society. Mr. Cornell is a grandson of the founder of Cornell University and a son of the late Governor Cornell of this State; but our interest in him is not all from his side of the family. Mrs. Cornell will be present as a guest of the Society, and Mrs. Cornell is a lineal descendant of the famous Tim Murphy who fired the shot that killed General Fraser at the Battle of

Saratoga and turned the tide of battle in favor of the Americans. Mrs. Cornell is very proud of her ancestry; she is a granddaughter of former Governor Bouck of this State. Mr. Cornell is to speak for his wife and give us a description of the Saratoga incident as it has been known to the family.

Following Mr. Cornell will be Reverend Matthew C. Gleeson, Chaplain in the United States Navy, who is to speak on "The American Navy." Father Gleeson was with the fleet when it went around the world, and is a splendid speaker. Father Gleeson is to follow Mr. Cornell.

We were to have Mr. Mulqueen, President of the Catholic Club, to speak on the "Irish family of thirty or forty years ago, and the sacrifices that were made for the education of the children." Unfortunately, Mr. Mulqueen's brother-in-law, Judge Gilroy, died, which will prevent him from being present.

The next speaker, Mr. Shipman, will speak of "The Irish Race in the South." Some of our members from the South are present at this meeting and there will be a larger number present at the banquet tonight, when we shall have the pleasure of hearing what the Irish race has done for the South.

I feel and have always felt that the struggle between the North and the South would not have lasted so long were it not for those of the Irish race who wore the gray of the Confederacy; and let it be said to their credit that they fought long and hard, and thank God we didn't face cowards when we faced Irish soldiers who were Southern soldiers in the Civil War. (Applause.)

MR. DALY: The answers to the invitation to our fourteenth annual banquet have equalled those of last year and those of us who were present last year expect accordingly an entertainment and meeting that will equal the 1911 banquet in point of interest, numbers and enthusiasm.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: Are there any applications for membership?

SECRETARY-GENERAL MCGOWAN: Yes.

First—and I think special mention may be made of this particular application—we have a gentleman who has applied for membership and who has already favored the Society by his presence and a paper—the Reverend Andrew M. Sherman of Morristown, New Jersey; and I take pleasure in proposing

him for membership in the American Irish Historical Society, seconded by Captain O'Brien. I move his nomination and election, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: Shall the Reverend Andrew M. Sherman be elected a member of our Society? Those present in favor say "aye"; those opposed say "no." The gentleman is elected.

The following applications were also received:

Mr. Richard Garvey, Los Angeles, Cal., Mr. Richard Garvey, Jr., 527 Riverside Drive, N. Y., and Dr. James Moran, 101 West 80th St., N. Y., proposed by Mr. George A. Hopkins, seconded by P. F. McGowan.

Mr. Alfred Griswold Chaffee, 1008 Grosvenor Building, Providence, R. I. (life membership), Hon. Walter Hammond Barney, 49 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I., Henry J. Hoye, 194 Broad St., Providence, R. I., and Commodore Walter A. S. Chrimes, Sears Building, Boston, Mass. (life membership); proposed by Mrs. M. Alida Newell, seconded by Thomas Z. Lee.

A MEMBER: I move their election.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: Shall these gentlemen be elected? Those in favor say "aye"; those opposed say "no." They are elected.

SECRETARY-GENERAL MCGOWAN: I move that the minutes of the meetings of the Executive Council, held during the year, be approved by the the Society.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: You have heard the motion which has been seconded, that the minutes of the Executive Council, as read and adopted by the Executive Council, be approved by the Society.

MR. CORBETT: I move their approval and acceptance.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: It is moved by Mr. Corbett and seconded by Mr. Maynes, that the records of the minutes of the Executive Council, be approved. Those in favor say "aye," those opposed say "no." It is so voted.

I have another application for membership from Mr. Charles T. Hoye of the Pocasset Worsted Co., 100 Boylston St., Boston,

Mass., who is proposed by myself and seconded by the Secretary-General.

SECRETARY-GENERAL McGOWAN: I take great pleasure in seconding the gentleman's nomination.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: Shall the gentleman be elected? Those in favor say "aye"; those opposed say "no." He is elected.

SECRETARY-GENERAL McGOWAN: There is also the name of John J. Kelly, 2 Wall Street, New York.

MR. DALY: Mr. Kelly, gentlemen, I have the pleasure of knowing; he is a member of the Stock Exchange, and has lived in this City for many years. His father was the late Hon. John J. Kelly, known in the politics of this City.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: You have heard the application of Mr. John J. Kelly of 2 Wall Street; shall Mr. Kelly be elected to membership in the Society? Those in favor say "aye"; those opposed say "no." He is elected.

SECRETARY-GENERAL McGOWAN: I have a number of letters here; one from Mr. Roosevelt, one from the President, one from Mr. White, and from a number of other prominent people. The Governor of the State, the Lieut. Governor, all were invited to the banquet and have sent letters of regret. Those I assume may be read tonight. I merely mention the matter for your information.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: I think it would be well to defer the other matters to this afternoon or this evening.

A MEMBER: I move that we take recess until 2:30 this afternoon.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: It is well, gentlemen, that we should finish our scientific session as early as possible this afternoon so that we may have ample time to get to our respective places for the banquet.

The President desires to extend the invitation of the Society to the Reverend Christopher Dennen, that he say grace this evening at the opening of the banquet.

SECRETARY-GENERAL McGOWAN: I take great pleasure in seconding that motion.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: If Father Dennen will signify his acceptance we will be very glad.

FATHER DENNEN: I appreciate the compliment the Society pays me, and accept it.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: I beg to say that there is no limit put by the Society to the length of the grace. It may be as long as his inspiration may prompt. (Laughter.)

The question is now on taking recess until 2:30. We could elect our officers if we had the report of the Nominating Committee.

SECRETARY-GENERAL McGOWAN: I understand the printer says he can not have the papers here before 1:30 or 2:00 o'clock.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: Immediately after recess we may take up the election of officers. Shall we take a recess until 2:30?

MR. DALY: I second the motion to take a recess.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: You have heard the motion; those in favor say "aye"; those opposed, say "no." The "ayes" have it.

Meeting adjourned to 2:30 p.m.

Afternoon Session.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE called the meeting to order at 3 p. m.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: The first business, gentlemen, is the report of the Nominating Committee. I see no member of the Committee here. I presume they have reported to the Secretary-General.

SECRETARY-GENERAL McGOWAN: Yes, Mr. President, and the gentlemen I think have the lists with all the names reported by the Nominating Committee with the single exception of the Vice-President for Pennsylvania. This has been entered by the President, and the name is Edward J. Dooner.

TREASURER-GENERAL LENEHAN: I would like to suggest that we add to the list of State Vice-Presidents as the Vice-President for Wyoming, the name of Mr. T. J. Cantillon.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: If there is no objection, the report of the Committee will be amended by the addition of the name of Mr. T. J. Cantillon as State Vice-President for Wyoming.

I also notice that the Committee has left blank the District of Columbia and Japan. Last year, Mr. O'Brien, Hon. Thomas

J. O'Brien, was the Vice-President for Japan. He has now left there.

SECRETARY-GENERAL McGOWAN: With the permission of the Executive Council the Honorable gentleman was named as Vice-President for Italy.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: If there is no objection, the name of Mr. Patrick J. Haltigan will be added as Vice-President for the District of Columbia. Will the Secretary-General please read the report of the Committee slowly, and we will consider the officers as we go along.

SECRETARY-GENERAL McGOWAN: President, Hon. Thomas Z. Lee, LL.B., LL.M. I don't think it is necessary to read the names. All the gentlemen present have a copy, and if there are any changes they may suggest them before the vote is taken.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: Have you looked to see how many members the Constitution provides for the Executive Council?

SECRETARY-GENERAL McGOWAN: Twenty-one.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: Is that number filled?

SECRETARY-GENERAL McGOWAN: The number is complete. Are there any other changes, Mr. President? If not, I move the election of the names as presented by the Nominating Committee.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: Gentlemen, you have heard the motion duly seconded, and you have before you the report of the Nominating Committee. Those in favor of these gentlemen as the respective officers, please signify by saying "aye"; those opposed say "no."

A MEMBER: I would like to ask if, as a chartered organization, it will not be necessary for the Secretary to cast a single ballot?

A MEMBER: I think the ballot must be cast.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: It has been moved and seconded that the Secretary-General be authorized to cast a single ballot, so as to comply with all laws and rules of this organization.

The Secretary-General announces that he has cast the ballot as directed.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: These gentlemen, whose names appear on the report of the Nominating Committee, have that ballot and are elected as officers for the ensuing year.

The names of the officers so elected are printed on pages 11-14 of this volume.

CAPT. O'BRIEN: Mr. President-General and fellow members, comrades of the American Irish Historical Society: We have living today some very worthy Irishmen who would sacrifice anything for the welfare of the race and while they are living we ought to try and get from them some of the facts concerning the War between the states in which they played such a prominent part. A member of this Society who has a reputation that we may feel proud of took part in the War, General Michael Kerwin. He is Pension Paymaster for the State of New York. We ought to get him to prepare a statement. I know it would be interesting. During my service as a soldier of the Union through Tennessee, I found thousands and thousands of Irish names all over the entire service. I served in New Orleans and found relatives there. The editor of the "Southern Pilot" was a relative of mine. The Irish had in that city a Society organized in the thirties for the purpose of helping the Irish emigrants. When a family arrived in New Orleans they were visited by members of the Society. If they needed help they received it, positions were secured for the men and those who desired to start in business were helped.

Smith O'Brien who was liberated from his prison by the British on condition that he would not return to Ireland, was given a letter of introduction by General T. F. Meagher to his cousin in New Orleans, Mr. Edward J. Forstal, who was agent for the Dutch Consul. Mr. Forstal refused to permit him to occupy a room at a hotel but took him to his own residence and Mr. Forstal stated that in his parlor one hundred twenty-four of his own relatives were introduced to Mr. O'Brien. The people of Louisiana are very proud of their ancestry and of their Irish blood. I had charge of the district known as St. James Parish for more than a year. Planters would frequently come to tell me of their Irish ancestors.

Mr. Dennis Tierney has the first record of the Irish Brigade passing through Connecticut on their way to Newport to join Washington; they were obliged to pass through Connecticut, and the camp grounds are still in evidence. Mr. Tierney paid

the expenses of putting up a monument to the first French and Irish Brigade that went through Connecticut. Mr. Tierney is our Vice-President and the old "Wooden Nutmeg State" is very proud of him. He should be requested to place the records at the disposal of the American Irish Historical Society and General Kerwin be asked to give us an account of the expedition.

A MEMBER: I move that Mr. Tierney and General Kerwin be invited to contribute to the records of the Society. Carried.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: That is the line of work that the Society is most deeply engaged in. I think highly of the suggestion of Captain O'Brien; and the motion has been made and seconded.

SECRETARY-GENERAL McGOWAN: I suggest if it meets with the approval of Captain O'Brien that we ask General Kerwin to read a paper before the Association at the next meeting, going into matters in detail that they may be spread upon the minutes of the meeting and published in the next volume of the Society. I am sure it would do honor to the distinguished gentleman himself, his comrades who are still alive and prove a historical record that would grow in value each year.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: The suggestion has reference to the time in which General Kerwin may prepare his paper. I suppose that may be left to him. Those in favor of the motion, please say "aye." Unanimously adopted.

As the matter is of considerable importance and it was brought to our attention through the medium of Captain O'Brien, I think it is eminently fit and proper that the invitation of the Society to General Kerwin be extended through a Committee and I appoint Captain O'Brien and Vice-President Tierney of Connecticut to see the General and induce him to prepare such a paper. I am sure the officers of the Society will co-operate with the Committee.

CAPT. O'BRIEN: I will be pleased to do so.

SECRETARY-GENERAL McGOWAN: At the meeting this morning several names were proposed but we omitted the name of the son of one of our very enthusiastic members,—Mr. Adams. I now take pleasure in proposing Mr. William Herbert Adams of New York City.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: You have heard the name of

William Herbert Adams. Those in favor of his election say "aye." The motion was adopted.

Before introducing the next in order on the programme, gentlemen, I want to extend my thanks to the members of the American Irish Historical Society for electing me to the office of President-General for the ensuing year. I am deeply interested in the work of the Society and have been since my attention was first brought to it by the late lamented Thomas Hamilton Murray, my predecessor as Secretary-General. The earnestness, research and learning that that man brought to his duties inspired me so that I have never lost the benefit of it, and I am as deeply interested in it today as I ever have been; and, when the time comes when others succeed me in this position, and others succeed them, and I return to the ranks, my work will be just as earnest, sincere and faithful, and just as loving, if I may say so, as it is during the time I have been President of this organization. There are some few recommendations that I would make but we have a very important paper to be read by an eminent member of the Society, and I will refrain from making these recommendations until the dinner this evening when there will be more time to consider the suggestions, which are the result of several years' experience as a member of the Society.

SECRETARY-GENERAL McGOWAN: If I may interrupt just for a moment before the President introduces the gentleman who is to present a paper, may we hear a word from the Vice-President who has just been elected?

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: The suggestion of the Secretary-General is a timely one. It gives me great pleasure to introduce my associate, Mr. Joseph I. C. Clarke. (Applause.)

VICE-PRESIDENT CLARKE: I was only waiting for the President to have done before I began. I may say in the beginning that this Society, when it finds a man like Judge Lee in the presidential chair, does right to keep him there. One of the troubles of some of the societies I could name, is that they rotate their presidents a little too fast. They get a good officer, and it takes him a year to learn his business, to find out the possibilities of his office; they get a good man in office and when he has learned his business, learned the possibilities of his office and let his

imagination work upon the problem before him, and his reason, they take him out of office and put him in the ranks and another man has to take it. We are broad enough, when we find a good man, to keep him here. Let my first word be one of congratulation to the Society on the re-election of Judge Lee.

For myself, I assure you that I take it with a great deal of gratitude. It gives me a great deal of pleasure to be re-elected to this office. As the years go on and those names of ours appear upon the muster roll, it will be a source of great gratification to our descendants to find that their forbears of the old Irish stock, those that came here and took advantage of the immense possibilities of the great American Republic, and still held something in their hearts for the land they left, to find that they had attained high office in this organization because, as I see it, this organization is bound to spread. The Chapters which are mere skeletons now in the various States, will become almost as important as our central body is now. We shall find that the love of Ireland will translate itself largely in the membership in the American Irish Historical Society because we are the custodians of a great memory—the memory of the Irish who have come here and striven here and risen to something in the land.

I couldn't help thinking today, when I saw the procession of the Cardinal passing by, what a change! What a wonderful change! To see that great army of automobiles going up Broadway with the Cardinal of our race at the heart of it and with all New York out with flags and banners and silence and great respect to that man, and to know that that man was of our race; to know that that man is with us; and a member of the American Irish Historical Society. These are great facts and things worth remembering; and I may be excused, perhaps, if in seeing the Cardinal, I thought of him not so much as the representative of Catholicism, but as a son of the Irish race.

I thank you all gentlemen for your kindness in listening to me; but it gave me a thrill for the moment, and if I can only communicate it to you and let you feel with me that today is a great day for America and a great day for Ireland. (Applause.)

MR. DENNIS H. TIERNEY: Mr. President and Brother Members; as I stand here an incident which happened many years ago in the State of Connecticut, comes to my mind, and with a

hope that it will spread a smile upon your countenance, and reach to the heart, I will relate it. The late Col. Colt of Hartford, the inventor and manufacturer of the celebrated Colt revolver, by the manufacture of revolvers and other fire arms amassed a large fortune, and was the owner of many buildings in the City of Hartford, the construction and repairing of which he occasionally supervised. On one occasion he stopped to give some instructions to his workmen in regard to the changes of a building which was undergoing repairs. On the street, as he passed into the building, there was a push cart laden with blocks, which he supposed were to be used in starting the fires of his many furnaces. Inside of the building he saw a little hunchback very busily engaged filling a barrel with blocks and shavings, and as he paid no attention to him whatever, the Colonel stepped up to the youngster and said, "What are you doing here?" The little fellow answered by saying, "Don't you see what I'm doing? I'm gathering up blocks and shavings for my customers." Then the Colonel straightened himself up and said, "Do you know who I am?" "No, sir." "Well," the Colonel remarked, "I am Col. Sam Colt, the owner of this building." "Oh," said the little fellow, and thereupon the little hunchback straightened himself up to his full height nearly four feet and said, "Do you know who I am?" No, the Colonel admitted he did not. "I'm Mickey Doyle from Mill Street." The Colonel being whole souled and of a generous nature recognized the boy's incipency in worldly matters, and at the same time he appreciated and rewarded his fearless and honest candor sufficiently to say, "Mickey Doyle of Mill Street, hereafter you may gather in my buildings all the blocks and shavings you desire."

This incident, possessing a mirthful moral, I related to bring to your minds a happy and responsive feeling in order that you may fully appreciate a subject of which I intend to speak later. I submitted a design of a badge to be worn by the members of this great society. It contains the attributes of qualities which the society claims and stands for. The eagle represents America, the harp, Ireland, the scroll and pen, History. The eagle stands above with the right foot on the harp and the left foot on the scroll. The scroll is rolled on the top and bottom and on the top of the scroll are inscribed the following:

A. I.
Historical
Society.

The formation of the scroll on the right being a reproduction of the Hogarth famous line of beauty. The old quill pen leans obliquely and gracefully on the harp, the point of which touches the bottom of the scroll and the whole piece is crowned by the over spreading and protecting wings of the American Eagle. The size of the badge may be made to suit the esthetic taste of the young or old. With such a badge I would decorate the members of the American Irish Historical Society, with the view that it may be worn at least at the annual meetings of the Society.

I have the honor of representing the Society as its Vice-President for the State of Connecticut for many years and I appreciate the kindly and thoughtful consideration shown me. I believe however that there are others who would feel honored in having the great pleasure of representing a grand Society such as ours in our State and in justice to ourselves and to the other members of our Society, I believe that one should not monopolize an office for more than two years, and therefore in order that we be just to all, I recommend that hereafter the name of Capt. Laurence O'Brien be substituted for mine as Vice-President for the State of Connecticut.

MISS ANNA FRANCES LEVINS: As official photographer of the Society, I have the honor of informing you that I have received from Rome permission for original sittings of Cardinal Farley, which I have now in my studio and of which I am very proud. I should like to offer the Society for the year book of 1912, a photograph of a new original sitting of the Cardinal.

Concerning the name "Murphy," I wish to say that the Cardinal has always been very proud of his mother's name.

It is a matter of deep personal grief to me that there are not many women members of this Society.

I also offer to the President a picture of Monsignor Brann, his latest picture, a sitting of today, for the year book of the Society for 1912, if they desire it. Also a picture of Hon. Daniel F. Cohalan in his robes as Supreme Court Judge. (Applause.)

SECRETARY-GENERAL McGOWAN: I move you that the offer be accepted and the thanks of the Society be returned to Miss Levins.

MISS LEVINS: I think I have three new members. I have obtained eleven members; no women, I am sorry to say; they are all men: Reverend William Livingston, pastor of St. Gabriel's Church—I think with a little persuasion from his dear friend Mr. McGowan, he would become a life member; I have also the name of Reverend P. O'Donnell of St. Francis de Sales Church, and also Dr. James Orr Kyle, a lineal descendant of William Orr, an Irish martyr. I think they would like to join immediately.

A MEMBER: I second the motion to accept the offer and tender the thanks of the Society.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: You have heard the motion tendering the thanks of the Society to Miss Levins for her very generous offer and accepting her offer as well. Those in favor say "aye"; those opposed say "no." The thanks of the Society are unanimously tendered to Miss Levins.

While I am on my feet I want to testify to the earnestness of Miss Levins. Ever since she became a member of the Society, her interest has been manifest and my successor knows the interest Miss Levins has displayed in bringing to us valued members. To bring eleven new members to our Society is good work for one of our Society, and a lady, too. I am glad she is here, that she may meet her brethren of the Society and that they may appreciate her for what she has done.

SECRETARY-GENERAL McGOWAN: We have some other officials that have been honored by the Society; and that very modest but very able gentleman who has done in the past such splendid work for the Society has been re-elected and, while I feel it may embarrass him, yet I know the members will be glad to hear a word or two from the Treasurer-General, Mr. John J. Lenehan.

TREASURER-GENERAL LENEHAN: Mr. President and gentlemen. I want to say that I thank you very sincerely for your kindness in re-electing me. The duties of my office do not call for many qualifications; they merely call for a holding tightly upon whatever I may get. I shall endeavor to the best of my ability to keep whatever I receive—not for myself, but for you and the benefit of the Society. I shall endeavor during the

coming year to invest the funds to the best advantage in order that our permanent fund may grow. I believe with the growth of money in our Society its advantages will be demonstrated. As I told you when the report was read, I have invested \$2,000 in guaranteed mortgages bringing 5 per cent. heretofore the Society only received 2 per cent. on bank balances; now it will receive 5 per cent. on \$2,000 and have from \$1,000 to \$1,500, for expenses during the coming year. So that whoever follows after me will be obliged to work as hard to make the finances of the Society prosper as I have endeavored to do. Having once set the pace whomever you may elect to succeed me, the result will mean the permanent interests of the Society, will mean that it will carry out its work, fully, efficiently and ably; and all those who join the Society will feel that it is on a solid basis and will become more interested in its broad, patriotic and inspiring work. (Applause.)

SECRETARY-GENERAL McGOWAN: We have one other and perhaps the most important. A young man who has taken such a deep interest in our affairs, who has been Secretary of the Dinner Committee for two years and discharged the duties of that office with considerable ability; this gentlemen has been elected Secretary-General of this Society. I feel the members should know him; I feel that the members should see that the son of former Judge Daly of the City of New York is not only capable of filling this great office, but well worthy of the honor you have conferred upon him today. I ask that Mr. Daly, the new Secretary-General, say a word.

MR. DALY: Mr. President, and fellow members of the American Irish Historical Society. As a new officer of our Society I feel very much like a new boy in the school of service to this Society. I recognize the honor of executing the office of Secretary, and I trust that I shall do so faithfully. I have the example of the high services of the prior Secretary-General, Mr. Murray whom the President alluded to, who held office for eleven years I think, and that is the best commemoration of his services. The other two former Secretaries are beside me and I am fortunate in the promise of their assistance and advice. I thank the Society for the honor placed upon me. (Applause.)

SECRETARY-GENERAL McGOWAN: I have no further suggestions to offer.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: I am glad that we delayed even this little, because Mr. Lonergan's paper is certainly well worth listening to and I am glad of the larger attendance.

I take much pleasure in introducing to you our fellow member Mr. Thomas S. Lonergan, a very earnest member of the Society, who will read a paper on "The Irish Chapter in American History." (Applause.)

MR. LONERGAN: I suppose you recognize from the title that it is a summary; and it is the briefest possible summary, because we have had so many papers in detail, dealing in practically every phase of the subject "Irish in America," I thought it might be fitting to summarize the whole in a title of this kind—"The Irish Chapter in American History."

Mr. Lonergan then read the paper referred to, which is printed at page 109 of this volume.

A MEMBER: I move that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Lonergan for his excellent and inspiring paper.

SECRETARY-GENERAL McGOWAN: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: It has been moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Lonergan for his excellent and inspiring paper. Those in favor say "aye"; those opposed say "no."

As it is customary in matters of this kind, the subject of the paper is open for discussion. Discussion by many minds stimulates the thoughts of the members and has a tendency to suggest thoughts in many minds. The matter is now open to discussion.

CAPT. O'BRIEN: Fellow members of the Society, President-General. This able paper brings to my memory, that when Andrew Jackson was elected President of the United States, in his triumphal march from his home in Tennessee while passing through Lynchburg, Va., the people there gave him an ovation and at that time Stonewall Jackson's father was one of the party who received him and at the entertainment they gave him it was stated that Stonewall Jackson's father and Andrew Jackson's father were living as neighbors together in the town of Carrickfergus, County Antrim, Ireland. I say this because I heard that discussed so often and so many of our Irish people do not know it. They were living in one street in Carrickfergus. They were not blood relatives.

The battle that Jackson fought: There were three battles at that time in New Orleans, and one was at Christmas and one the day after Christmas. When Jackson was informed that the British had landed he said "They are ours." He attacked them by night, when they went there for the attack on New Orleans, and saved it from capture by the British. The British thought they had no trouble. A relative of Beauregard lived in New Orleans when it was taken possession of by British soldiers. The proprietor of the place got out of bed wondering who got into the place; servants were sent into New Orleans with the intelligence that the British had landed. Jackson attacked them the moment he met them. The confusion of a night attack made the English fall back and fortify themselves as well as they could until they could land the larger cannon from their fleet. It was that attack that exhausted the men from Kentucky and Tennessee under General Coffee; and when they passed through the City they were ragged and half naked but the women of New Orleans sewed and mended the clothes of the American soldiers. General Coffee reported to Jackson who was going to attack the enemy over the cotton bales that you read about, and he pointed them out to him; and General Coffee says: "There's nobody here" and General Jackson said to Coffee "I leave that to you." A deserter from the Americans there went down and told them that there was no defense on that place in the middle. The British prepared to attack. The Tennesseans just arrived and they were prevented from coming down. The Irish Regiment was headed by Col. M——— One, when he got word that they would attack, took his watch and valuables that he had, and said "Give them to my wife; we won't survive." When they fired, every bullet hit a man. Eight of Jackson's men were killed that day. The men that came from Kentucky and Tennessee were Irishmen and their sons who went into Charleston and Savannah, went back into the hills of South and North Carolina and Georgia and lived there; and it was those men that fought the Battle of New Orleans—the '98 men and their sons.

In '62, the latter part of '62, I rode over the battlefield with one of the aides de camp of General Jackson. He was a young man and Jackson put them to work, to be of whatever use they

could. He kept his men on the ground, never allowed them to leave, preparing to have them fight. On one occasion some of the men wanted a pass to go to New Orleans; Jackson said "You can have the pass but we are going to fight tomorrow morning." Not one accepted a pass.

This man, Edward J. Forstal, his representative there, told me that the bales of cotton in the second fight were no use because the British artillery ruined them.

Two years ago I went to Morristown, New Jersey, and my companion in arms, who is beside me, took me over the ground of Washington's camp where Anthony Wayne fought. I know that Mr. Lonergan our worthy comrade here is familiar with it but there is nothing I ever read so excellent as a history of Morristown, New Jersey, by our worthy friend the Reverend Andrew M. Sherman. His history of Morristown gives us a splendid idea of the part played by Anthony Wayne in the Revolution.

FATHER DENNEN: I want to express my appreciation to Captain O'Brien for his compliment to the soldiers of the South and without making uncharitable remarks or criticisms I shall have to accuse Mr. Lonergan of the sin of omission in that he finds all the Irish generals on the Northern side. We thank the retiring Secretary-General for the handsome compliment he paid to the Southern soldiers.

A MEMBER: I want to say that one matter is of interest to me personally in a way; that is, my uncle was captain in the 63rd Regiment of the Irish Brigade to which Mr. Lonergan referred, and before the War was over, it was obliged to come North to recruit; that Regiment had practically been cut to pieces. He and three other brothers came from the other side and fought side by side for the Union. And I would say in further connection, that I had another uncle,—a brother of my father—also a member of this Society, who fought with the South, in an Irish Regiment of the South.

MR. LONERGAN: It is true, I suppose, I might have referred to some of the others; I referred to very few generals of the Union Army. I should possibly have referred to General Cleburne, one of the military geniuses of the South; also to Stonewall Jackson. Cleburne was an Irishman by birth and education. They don't give the credit to those in the South that they ought to.

The reason is, that most of the histories have been written by Yankees like my friends Judge Lee and Mr. McGowan. Unless I were to go into the details of the Civil War I would be obliged to omit a dozen famous Southern Generals. The paper is short, containing only about 4,000 words; anyone familiar with such matters can recognize that.

SECRETARY-GENERAL MCGOWAN: In reply to the learned gentleman, I would say, in speaking of Yankees that I am very proud of the title. I am also proud of the fact that I was born in Connecticut, the "Wooden Nutmeg State." I am also proud of the compliment paid me by the Rev. Father Dennen. I feel so well acquainted with the gentlemen of the South that to do them less than justice would be to defame the character of some of the bravest men that ever shouldered a gun. It is said that our women during the Revolutionary War gave up all they possessed that the cause might prosper. We in the North have but a faint idea of what the women of the South endured during the struggle. Born of wealthy parents, accustomed to luxury and all that the word implies, these splendid women of the South gave up their lands, their jewels, their silks and satins and clothed in homely homespun material, often made by their own hands and which but enhanced their beauty, they encouraged the men of the South and but for that encouragement the struggle would have ended long before it did. All this, as they believed, for their homes, and their firesides, all this to inspire their fathers, husbands, sons and brothers and to give them that moral support which enabled them to do their duty as they saw it. All this for the principles that they believed in. It is true I am a Yankee and believe with all the ardor of a Northern man that we were right and that it is all for the best, but he who doubts the courage of the Southerner reflects upon the American soldier. We have heard and I hope we shall continue to hear about the bravery of the Northern men of our race who took part in the struggle between states, but it is eminently fit and proper that we should learn more about the Southern side of the question. How did men of the Irish race acquit themselves who fought in the Confederacy? We have a large number in the Southern states as members of this organization and I believe that the modesty of the gentlemen is somewhat to blame for our lack of information. Perhaps

they feel that in presenting their side it might be coldly received. I think I may assure them in the name of the Society that the message they bring will be received with open minds and hearts and will be welcome among their friends which means every member of the Society.

HON. M. F. KENNEDY: I come from South Carolina, a grand old State. A good many of the early settlers were of hardy Irish stock, two signers of the Declaration of Independence, Rutledge and Lynch, being of the same race. Carolina being a favorite colony of the Crown, had a greater number of Tories than the other Colonies, who aided the invaders, and who it is said at the close, emigrated to England and Canada. The latest history of the State maintains that Marion's forces were composed mostly of Irishmen and Huguenots. Lord Cornwallis' efforts to get in the rear of Washington's Army, if successful, were sure disaster, but the harassing methods of the Continental forces in the many surprises and hotly contested engagements in the State no doubt hampered Cornwallis.

I wish to refer to an incident which occurred at one of the anniversary meetings of the Hibernian Society of Charleston, a body which has exceeded a century of its existence. Usually, distinguished men are invited to address the Society on anniversary occasions. A Congressman of one of the New England States had been set down to respond to a toast. In the course of his remarks he commented on what New England had done during the Revolutionary War. When he had concluded his remarks, Major Hemphill, a descendant of Erin, and the then popular Editor of the *News and Courier*, addressing the meeting, desired to explain that all the credit did not belong to New England, that South Carolina had her share in the glory, and exclaimed: "Mr. President, I would say to the gentleman from New England that, if it weren't for the part South Carolina had taken in the contest, it would be doubtful if we would have had any United States or a Theodore Roosevelt." Mr. Roosevelt was then President.

The differences as to the perpetuity of the Articles of Confederation have been adjusted through the arbitration of the sword and accepted generally in a manly spirit. Irishmen and their descendants were well represented in the South Carolina troops

taking part in the War between the States. Edward McGrady, the Historian of the State, commanded one of the companies of the Irish Volunteers from Charleston which became a part of Lee's Army. United States Circuit Judge Simonton ranked as a Colonel. I had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with this distinguished gentleman. He was a lifelong member of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society. He took pride in his membership, he said, because it was Irish, and I think the only Society of which he was a member. He related to me that his ancestor was a United Irishman of '98 and had escaped the punishment of a patriot, the gallows, in fleeing to this Country in disguise. Capt. John Mitchell Jr., a son of the exiled patriot of '48, lost his life while in command of Fort Sumter and, when mortally wounded, regretted he had not lived to give up his life for the independence of the Ireland he loved. His remains lie in the Magnolia Cemetery in the suburbs of the City by the Sea in whose defense he yielded up his life.

The 22d South Carolina Regiment numbered 1200 men, three only of whom were Irishmen—Col. McConnell, Major Magrath and Adjutant McKirnan. (Laughter). My father and the Colonel were close friends, and several visits were made to my father's home while the regiment was stationed near the City. The Colonel suggested that I be transferred to his regiment, and stand an examination for a lieutenancy. I was but seventeen years old. Reported to regimental quarters on Sullivan's Island and tented with the Colonel. The succeeding night the Federals under cover of the gunboats attempted an attack on the island. The Colonel, coatless, with sword in hand, rallied his regiment although it was near midnight. A thoroughly brave man and fearless. The Federals withdrew not pushing the attack. The regiment a short while afterwards was ordered to join Lee in Virginia, and ill health prevented me carrying out the plan, and I returned to my former command. (Applause).

MR. DENNIS H. TIERNEY: I congratulate Brother Lonergan upon the production of such a meritorious paper. I recognized in the paper many interesting and historical facts which have not heretofore come under my notice. There is one matter mentioned by the Brother which I believe I can throw some light upon and explain why it failed. I refer to the peaceful

mission in which the Right Reverend Bishop Hughes took such a prominent part during the Civil War. He was selected as a private Ambassador by the late President Lincoln to do what was possible to avert the recognition of the Southern confederacy which was on the verge of consummation. The solicitation and earnestness of the Bishop had no avail with the Powers which were already pledged at that time to traverse his cherished plans. I will relate a few circumstances which will show the real situation in Europe at that time. Louis Napoleon, as Emperor of France, felt that his position was insecure and his throne tottering, and in order to divert the gaze of the French people concentrated upon his ill-guided government, he became fearful of the disturbing elements, and therefore he planned to direct the gaze of his people upon the establishment of the Maximilian government in Mexico. These and other facts were brought out sometime after the demise of the principal actors under circumstances somewhat peculiar. During the Russian and Japanese War of 1904, the people of this country seemed to me to be somewhat ungrateful to the Russian government, when we consider the great kindness exhibited by Alexander Second, Emperor of Russia, towards the United States. It was he who sent two fleets of warships, one to San Francisco, the other to New York harbor, the commanders of which bore sealed orders subject to the call of President Lincoln in case of a foreign invasion against this country. I being aware of those facts, on the 15th of March 1904, addressed a letter to the Emperor of Russia at St. Petersburg, explaining to him that all the American people were not ungrateful for the kindness displayed by his illustrious predecessor, namely Alexander Second, towards this government and on April 18, 1904, I received an answer from the Emperor expressing thanks for the kindly concern exhibited by me towards the Russian people. Both letters appeared in the *Waterbury Republican* April 19, 1904, and in the *Gaelic American*. Extracts from those letters were published in the *Waterbury Evening Democrat*, *Boston Pilot*, and *Catholic Transcript*. From a very ably written paper read by Captain Laurence O'Brien, of New Haven, before the Admiral Foote Post, G. A. R., and published in the *New Haven Union*, March 12, 1911, I learned that Thurlow Weed was the Ambassador

who conveyed the knowledge to Alexander Second of Russia that Louis Napoleon and the English government formed a compact for the two-fold purpose, first of recognizing the southern confederacy, and second, of establishing the Maximilian government in Mexico, the consummation of which was prevented only by the appearance of the Russian fleets in American harbors.

MR. LONERGAN: I wish to call attention to an important fact outside of this discussion altogether, I suppose some of you would call it. Within two months a very distinguished member of the Society passed to his eternal reward—a man who has done more to verify the facts of American history than any one else I know—Martin I. J. Griffin. I am sure that this Society, before they adjourn, will wish to take a minute upon his death.

I have had the honor of knowing Martin I. J. Griffin for at least a dozen years. He made the fame of Commodore Barry secure for all time, put down the inimitable deeds in three full volumes of 350 pages, entitled "Catholics and the American Revolution." He published a magazine for a quarter of a century—published it too, I regret to say, with very little support; it had only 1,000 subscribers. He could'nt make it go, only for the loyal and devoted service of the Catholic clergy. I almost hate to give this fact away because it's an indictment against our Catholic people, but out of that 1,000, 810 were Catholic priests and bishops in the United States. I know it is very dry reading, to be sure, but it's worth supporting.

He was one of the most genial and delightful men when not in controversy. I suppose he would take exceptions to some of the statements—I know about Galloway.

Now we have lost in his death really a great man, one who was valuable to this Society. He was here at the second to the last meeting.

I am sure you all here who are acquainted with his career, acquainted with his works, will feel that the American Irish Historical Society has lost a valuable member of the Irish race and the Catholic Church has lost a devoted son.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: There is a Committee of the Executive Council which will prepare a minute on the death of Mr. Griffin.

I want to ask a question. You remember a very learned

paper which was published by Judge Lawless of Virginia, on the life and history of General Morgan, in which he doesn't pretend to give the birthplace of Morgan. He says he doesn't know it,—

MR. LONERGAN: Derry.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: I should like to know the source of your information, to get it on the record, and keep up the data.

MR. LONERGAN: I think it was Martin I. J. Griffin, but I shall submit you the authorities, Judge, within a few days.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: At your convenience, so that we may put it on the record.

MR. TIERNEY: I feel thankful that you brought that up.

MR. LONERGAN: He was born in Derry, Ireland.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: Proceeding with our programme, the next scientific paper to be presented to the Society this afternoon will be by the Reverend John T. Driscoll, on "The Work and Character of Governor Dongan." (Applause.)

FATHER DRISCOLL: This paper is the history of my own study. A magazine devoted to the studies of the United States Catholic Historical Society, contains an account of Governor Dongan's work, also written by me, for the new Catholic Encyclopedia. I got this information through the records of the old State report in Albany; also in New York.

I agree with the gentleman from South Carolina, that New England hasn't everything to say in the War of the Revolution; and the study of this paper brought it to my mind more than ever before.

(Father Driscoll then read the paper referred to.)

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: Gentlemen, the thanks if the Society are justly due and are tendered to Father Driscoll for his very able paper on Governor Dongan. We are all unfortunate in not having time to hear it through, because it was unusually interesting; and, if Father Driscoll will have the kindness to give it to Secretary-General Daly, it will be inserted in the next Volume of the Society's Journal.

The time is at hand for us to adjourn, because the banquet is at seven o'clock.

MR. KENNEDY: I wasn't present at the proper time and I beg to be excused for introducing this subject. Two members of this Society have passed away. One was Col. James Cosgrove who, while a member of the Legislature of South Carolina did so much for the draining of the swamp lands and reclamation of lands for farming. He is not only a loss to his friends, but a personal loss to the Society.

The other is Mr. Edward Wynne, a prominent merchant of Charleston and a man of great integrity.

I would like you to record these two deaths.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: We thank Mr. Kennedy for his suggestion. It is only through the members that we know many times of the death of our members elsewhere. I would respectfully suggest that Mr. Kennedy—

MR. TIERNEY: I move that we extend a vote of thanks to Father Driscoll for his very excellent paper.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: It is moved and seconded that the thanks of the organization be given to Father Driscoll for his learned paper. Those in favor please say "aye"; those opposed please say "no." The thanks of the Society are unanimously tendered to Father Driscoll.

Would Mr. Kennedy agree to prepare a minute and send it to the Secretary-General on the death of these two gentlemen?

(Mr. Kennedy indicates his willingness to do so.)

A MEMBER: I move a vote of thanks to the outgoing officers. I think that they ought to receive a vote of thanks from this body. I understand that the President is re-elected and that the Secretary-General is not re-elected. I think he ought to get a vote of thanks from this body, and there may be others who should get a vote of thanks on going out of office to which they were elected last year.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: You have heard the motion; those in favor please say "aye"; those opposed please say "no." A vote of thanks is tendered to the outgoing officers.

A motion to adjourn is in order. It is moved and seconded that the meeting be adjourned. Those in favor say "aye"; those opposed say "no". We are adjourned.

There will be a reception at 6:30 in the Waldorf Apartment; dinner at 7:00 in the grand ballroom.

ANNUAL BANQUET.

The company around the tables at the annual banquet of the Society numbered about two hundred and sixty ladies and gentlemen. President-General Lee presided. An orchestra was in the balcony. The decorations were profuse and artistic.

Grace was said by Rev. Christopher Dennen of Wilmington, N. C.

At the head table with the President-General were seated

Rev. John T. Driscoll of Fonda, N. Y.	James J. Walsh, M. D., of New York.
Thomas S. Lonergan of New York.	Rev. Matthew C. Gleeson, U. S. S. Hancock.
Charles Ezra Cornell of Ithaca, N. Y.	Andrew J. Shipman of New York.

In addition to the foregoing, there were also at the banquet the following ladies and gentlemen from New York City:

Adams, Samuel.	Conran, Rev. Philip.
Bannon, Henry G.	Cooney, Miss Gertrude.
Bannon, Mrs. Henry G.	Crimmins, Cyril.
Blake, Michael.	Crimmins, John D.
Blake, Thomas M.	Cruikshank, Alfred B.
Blake, Mrs. Thomas M.	Cruikshank, Mrs. Alfred B.
Boldin, George.	Crutchley, Edward.
Boldin, Mrs. George.	Dally, John.
Boylan, John.	Daly, Edward H.
Boyle, John J.	Daly, Mrs. Edward H.
Boyle, Mrs. John J.	Daly, Hon. Joseph F.
Brann, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Henry A.	Danvers, Robert E.
Brann, Henry A. Jr.	Danvers, Mrs. Robert E.
Butler, John R.	Dezell, John F.
Butler, Mrs. John R.	Dezell, Mrs. John F.
Butler, T. Vincent.	Dillon, Hon. James E.
Cavanaugh, F. J.	Dillon, Mrs. James E.
Clare, William F.	Dillon, William S.
Clarke, Harry E.	Dillon, Mrs. William S.
Clarke, J. I. C.	Dolan, Thomas E.
Clarke, Mrs. J. I. C.	Dolan, Mrs. Thomas E.
Clarke, William J.	Donnelly, Hon. Thomas F.
Cokeley, William A.	Donovan, R. J.
Colton, Frank S.	Driscoll, Michael J.

Duval, Howard.
 Duval, Mrs. C. L.
 Dwyer, John.
 Ebberts, Peter S.
 Falahee, John J.
 Farrelly, Stephen.
 Fenlon, John T.
 Fenlon, Mrs. John T.
 Fitzgerald, James Regan.
 Fitzgibbon, John.
 Fitzgibbon, Mrs. John.
 Fitzpatrick, Jay.
 Flanigan, John.
 Flanigan, Mrs. John.
 Folsom, Arthur H.
 Goodwin, Mrs. J.
 Graham, James B.
 Gurry, T. F.
 Gurry, Mrs. T. F.
 Halley, C. V. Jr.
 Halloran, John H.
 Halloran, Mrs. John H.
 Hanigan, Miss Josephine.
 Harris, William L.
 Henry, Capt. Dominick.
 Hill, William E.
 Hill, Mrs. William E.
 Horton, Wilbur.
 Hughes, George.
 Hogan, Miss Charlotte.
 Innd, Thomas C.
 Joyce, Henry L.
 Joyce, Mrs. Henry L.
 Kehoe, John F.
 Kinsley, William Joseph.
 Kyle, Dr. James Orr.
 Larkin, John.
 Larkin, Rev. Michael.
 Lawler, Thomas B.
 Laws, John H.
 Lenehan, John J.
 Levins, Miss Anna Frances.
 Livingston, Rev. William.
 Lyons, R. J.
 McAvoy, Hon. John V.
 McCaskie, John.
 McDonough, Joseph B.
 McDonough, Mrs. Joseph B.
 McFaul, Rt. Rev. J. A.
 McGinnis, D. J.
 McGowan, Hon. Patrick F.
 McGuire, Edward J.
 McGuire, Mrs. Edward J.
 McKenna, Miss Catherine.
 McKenna, James A.
 Mc.Kenna, Mrs. James A.
 McKenna, Thomas.
 McNaboe, James F.
 MacRae, Farquhar J.
 MacRae, Mrs. Farquhar J.
 McRae, Miss Helen.
 Meader, John R.
 Miles, John.
 Miles, Miss Marion.
 Miles, Mrs. Margaret.
 Miles, Tod.
 Moran, Dr. James.
 Mullen, Hugh.
 Mullen, Mrs. Hugh.
 Mulry, Thomas M.
 Mulry, Mrs. Thomas M.
 Nelke, David J.
 O'Beirne, Patrick J.
 O'Bierne, Mrs. Patrick J.
 O'Brien, John E.
 O'Brien, Mrs. John E.
 O'Connell, James.
 O'Connell, John J.
 O'Connell, Mrs. John J.
 O'Connell, John.
 O'Connell, Mrs. John.
 O'Connell, John.
 O'Connell, Mrs. John.
 O'Connell, Miss Emma.
 O'Connell, Miss Margaret.
 O'Connell, Miss Margaret.
 O'Connor, William.
 O'Flanagan, Rev. Fr.
 O'Rourke, Dr. M. F.
 O'Shea, James.
 O'Sullivan, John.
 Oswald, Mrs.
 Powers, Rev. James J.

Pulleyn, John, J.
 Pulleyne, Mrs. John J.
 Quinlan, Dr. Francis J.
 Quinlan, Mrs. Francis J.
 Quinn, John.
 Redmond, Michael.
 Roach, Rev. John.
 Roof, Dr. Stephen W.
 Roof, Mrs. Stephen W.
 Rooney, John Jerome.
 Rooney, Mrs. John Jerome.
 Rose, Lenon S. D.

Ryan, James T.
 Ryan, Timothy M., M. D.
 Sewering, Mrs. Kate.
 Sharman, John A.
 Shaw, James.
 Smith, J. Milton.
 Stapleton, E. J.
 Stapleton, Mrs. E. J.
 Stapleton, Miss.
 Sweeny, Rev. E. M.
 Thompson, Frank.
 Tierney, E. N.

Present at the banquet from other places were:

Brady, E. B., Providence, R. I.
 Brady, Mrs. E. B., Providence, R. I.
 Brady, Hon. John, Providence, R. I.
 Brady, Nicholas, Providence, R. I.
 Brennan, Edward, Shamokin, Pa.
 Brennan, Mrs. Edward, Shamokin,
 Pa.
 Brennan, P. F., Shamokin, Pa.
 Brennan, Mrs. P. F., Shamokin, Pa.
 Burke, Eugene S., Morristown, N. J.
 Burke, Dr. Eugene S., Jersey City,
 N. J.
 Burke, Miss Margaret, Torrington,
 Conn.
 Campbell, Hon. John M., Philadel-
 phia, Pa.
 Cassidy, J. H., Norwich, Conn.
 Cassidy, Gen. Patrick, M.D., Nor-
 wich, Conn.
 Cavanagh, John, Hartford, Conn.
 Corbett, M. J., Wilmington, N. C.
 Corbett, Miss Nellie D., Wilmington,
 N. C.
 Cornell, Mrs. Charles Ezra, Ithaca,
 N. Y.
 Cox, William T., Elizabeth, N. J.
 Crowley, Bartholomew, Lowell, Mass.
 Danaher, Hon. Franklin M., Albany,
 N. Y.
 Dennen, Rev. Christopher, Wilming-
 ton, N. C.
 Dooner, Edward J., Philadelphia, Pa.

Duffy, Rev. James J., Philadelphia,
 Pa
 Esterly, J. H., Providence, R. I.
 Finn, Rev. T. J., Norwalk, Conn.
 Fitzpatrick, Thomas B., Boston, Mass
 Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Thomas B., Boston,
 Mass.
 Flynn, Col. David M., Princeton, N.J.
 Follis, Miss Viola, Providence, R. I.
 Friedlander, S. A., Binghamton, N. Y.
 Garvan, Hon. Francis B., Hartford,
 Conn.
 Garvan, Hon. Patrick, Hartford,
 Conn.
 Garvan, Thomas F., Hartford, Conn.
 Gavin, Joseph E., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Gavin, Mrs. Joseph E., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Gildea, Rev. Wm. A., Torrington,
 Conn.
 Glynn, James P., Winstead, Conn.
 Guilfoyle, F. P., Waterbury, Conn.
 Hackett, J. D., Flushing, L. I.
 Halloran, Hon. John J., Flushing,
 L. I.
 Halloran, Lawrence B., Flushing, L. I.
 Higgins, James J., Elizabeth, N. J.
 Hughes, Patrick, L., Boston, Mass.
 Hughes, Mrs. Patrick L., Boston,
 Mass.
 Jackson, John A., Hartford, Conn.
 Judge, Patrick, Lowell, Mass.
 Kelly, Joseph T., New Haven, Conn.

Kenah, John T., Elizabeth, N. J.
 Kennedy, M. F., Charleston, S. C.
 Kennedy, Mrs. M. F., Charleston,
 S. C.
 Kennedy, Miss, Charleston, S. C.
 Kenny, David T., Plainfield, N. J.
 Keough, Mr. R.
 Leary, Jeremiah D., Elizabeth, N. J.
 McCaughan, Rev. John P., Warren,
 Mass.
 McCloud, William J., Elizabeth,
 N. J.
 McCormick, M. A., Newport, R. I.
 McCormick, Mrs. M. A., Newport,
 R. I.
 McGlynn, John, Philadelphia, Pa.
 McGuire, Richard, Lowell, Mass.
 Magrath, Patrick F., Binghamton,
 N. Y.
 Magrath, Mrs. Patrick F., Bingham-
 ton, N. Y.
 Mahoney, Miss Anna M., Keyport,
 N. J.
 Mahoney, D. E., Keyport, N. J.
 Malahan, Bernard, Torrington, Conn.
 Maynes, Michael, Roxbury, Mass.
 Maynes, Mrs. Michael, Roxbury,
 Mass.
 Newell, Mrs. M. Alida, Providence,
 R. I.
 Nugent, Edward, Elizabeth, N. J.
 O'Brien, John, Plattsburg, N. Y.
 O'Brien, Capt. Laurence, New Haven,
 Conn.
 O'Connor, J. L., Ogdensburg, N. Y.
 O'Connor, Mrs. J. L., Ogdensburg,
 N. Y.
 O'Connor, M. P., Binghamton, N. Y.
 O'Meara, Miss Tessie, Torrington,
 Conn.
 O'Sullivan, James, Lowell, Mass.
 O'Sullivan, Humphrey, Lowell, Mass.
 Potts, Richard T., Elizabeth, N. J.
 Seeber, George, Elizabeth, N. J.
 Shallcross, Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Sherman, Rev. Andrew M., Morris-
 town, N. J.
 Simons, Thomas A., Elizabeth, N. J.
 Tierney, Dennis H., Waterbury,
 Conn.
 Whelen, William J., Elizabeth,
 N. J.
 Woods, John, So. Boston, Mass.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: Members of the American Irish Historical Society and Guests, the Society extends a most cordial welcome to its fourteenth annual banquet. From 1897, the year of our organization, until our annual meeting in Washington three years ago, our membership was entirely confined to men, and the ladies were, as a rule, neither invited to become members nor to attend the annual meetings or banquets of the Society; and, at a meeting of the Executive Council arranging the details of the Washington event, the suggestion was made and heartily adopted by all the members present that an invitation be extended to the ladies interested in our work to join us as members, and that the privilege be extended to our membership generally to invite ladies to be present at the coming annual meeting and banquet. The move was a good one and resulted not only in a large attendance of ladies at the banquet, but the receipt of many applications for membership, life and annual, from ladies

who have since proved their earnestness and devotion to the objects for which the Society was created. Their presence with us last year and this year in increasing numbers testifies effectively that there is a community of interest in historical work, and the officers of the Society beg to extend to the ladies at this time a testimonial of the good work they have done and assistance rendered since the old rule was laid aside at Washington.

Before proceeding with the exercises of the evening, I will thank Mr. Edward Hamilton Daly, Secretary-General of the Society, to read some of the letters of regret which have been received by the officers and Dinner Committee.

THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, December 21, 1911.

My Dear Mr. McGowan:

The President greatly appreciates the cordial invitation which you have extended to him in your letter of the 19th instant to attend the annual banquet of The American Irish Historical Society on the 17th of next month and thanks you for this courtesy. I regret very much to have to advise you, however, that it will not be possible for the President to send his acceptance.

Conveying, through you, to the members of the Society an expression of the President's best wishes for an enjoyable occasion, I am,

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES D. HILLES,
Secretary to the President.

MR. PATRICK F. MCGOWAN,
225 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1912.

PATRICK F. MCGOWAN, Esq.,
Secretary General, The American Irish Historical Society,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Permit me through you to express my warm thanks to the Society for its kindness in asking me to attend the next Annual

Reunion. I wish it were in my power to say that I could accept, but it is not.

With kindest wishes for the New Year, believe me,
Very truly yours,

E. D. WHITE.

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, December 26, 1911.

MR. PATRICK F. McGOWAN,
Secretary-General,
225 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Sir:

I am directed by Governor Dix to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 19th inviting him to be present at the annual banquet of the American Irish Historical Society to be held on January 17th at the Waldorf Astoria.

His Excellency appreciates the courtesy of the invitation, but regrets that he will be unable to attend, as it is his desire to be in Albany during the legislative days of the coming session.

Respectfully,

ECKFORD C. DEKAY,
Military Secretary to the Governor.

STATE OF NEW YORK
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S ROOM, ALBANY,
32 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK CITY,
December 27, 1911.

HON. PATRICK F. McGOWAN,
Secretary-General,
225 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My Dear Mr. McGowan:

Your invitation on behalf of the American Irish Historical Society to me to be its guest at its Fourteenth Annual Banquet at the Waldorf Astoria, on Wednesday evening, January 17,

and to deliver a short address, was duly received and greatly appreciated.

I delayed answering, as I had already accepted invitations for that evening and the following one to preside at meetings at Albany and wished to see if I could make the necessary changes. I have not yet been able to do so and fear I will not be. If I can, I will let you know on Monday, when I reach Albany, as I should like very much to accept your invitation.

Very sincerely yours,

T. F. CONWAY.

OTTAWA, December 27, 1911.

Dear Mr. McGowan,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 19th inst., conveying to me the invitation of the Executive Council of your Society to be a guest at its Fourteenth Annual Banquet at the Waldorf Astoria on January 17th next.

I have delayed answering, in the hope that I would be able to make arrangements to accept your very kind invitation, but I find that my parliamentary and Departmental duties will make it quite impossible for me to absent myself from Ottawa at that time.

Will you kindly convey to the Society the expression of my sincere thanks and equally sincere regrets that circumstances prevent me having the pleasure of being present at your banquet.

With hearty good wishes for the coming New Year,

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

CHAS. J. DOHERTY.

PATRICK F. MCGOWAN, Esq.

Secretary General, American Irish Historical Society,

225 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

WEST POINT, N. Y., December 21, 1911.

MR. P. F. McGOWAN,
Room 307, 225 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I appreciate very much the action of the Executive Council of the American Irish Historical Society in asking me to be the guest of the Society at the annual banquet on January 17th next.

As I am a member of the Society I hope to be able to attend the dinner as such, though it is not possible for me at this time to determine whether or not it will be practicable for me to do so.

I am called away from here on official business to Washington and other places and it is very probable that I may be called about the middle of January to Washington in connection with the Military Academy appropriations.

As a guest of the Society would probably imply making a speech, which is not at all in my line, I would therefore prefer to attend the dinner, if I can, as a member.

Very truly yours,

THOMAS H. BARRY.

THE OUTLOOK,
EDITORIAL ROOMS, 287 Fourth Avenue,
NEW YORK, November 22, 1911.

My dear Sir:

I wish it were possible for my friends to realize my position, not for my own sake, but because then they would understand just why it is that I cannot accept all the invitations that come to me. From now on I wish to avoid making any speech that I possibly can avoid and greatly though I appreciate an invitation coming from such a body as the one you represent it really is not possible for me to accept. I cannot go into anything further of any kind or sort now. I am very sorry. Good luck always!

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

MR. PATRICK F. McGOWAN,
American Irish Historical Society.
New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., January 11, 1912.

HON. THOMAS ZANSLAUR LEE,
President American Irish Historical Society,
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Judge Lee:

Your very kind invitation to attend the fourteenth annual meeting of the American Irish Historical Society in New York on the 17th has just reached me. I regard it as extremely unfortunate that I cannot be with you on this occasion. I am detained here by imperative obligations and but for this fact would be glad to attend the meeting and learn from you gentlemen, who have placed the Society upon such a magnificent basis, how to spread the light in our activities in California, so as to develop our chapter in this State in consonance with the merits of the great work which has been assigned to us for performance.

I am happy to report to you that during the past year many accretions have been added to our membership and that much educational publicity has been given to the work of the American Irish Historical Society. Important elements among our people in various sections of the state have evinced a deep interest in our mission and are supplying us with valuable data, which will fructify into a permanent record on the pages of the imperishable history which you gentlemen have added to the annals of our race.

We do not wish to seem over-enthusiastic, but we desire to admonish you and to promise you that we are looking forward to a not very distant day when we will ask you gentlemen, who have pioneered the work of our Society in the East, to join us in San Francisco, as the guests of the California Chapter, at an annual meeting of the Society. We think that the year 1915, when San Francisco will be ripe for the entertainment of visitors from every part of the globe, will be an appropriate time for this event, and in the meantime I assure you the good work involved in the mission of our organization will go on actively, so that when we ask you to meet with us we will have a local organization

with a large and attractive membership and a few landmarks of history marked out which will be of interest to every student of American and of Irish History.

With best wishes for a successful and instructive meeting, and with kind personal regards,

I am very sincerely yours,

ROBERT P. TROY,
President California Chapter.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., January 8, 1912.

HON. PATRICK F. MCGOWAN,
Chairman Dinner Committee,
224 East Twelfth Street,
New York City, N. Y.

My Dear Mr. McGowan:

I regret exceedingly that I cannot avail myself of your kind invitation to attend the fourteenth annual banquet of the American Irish Historical Society which will be held in New York on the 17th of January. I had cherished the hope that I could enjoy the delightful hospitality and inspiring patriotism of our brothers in New York this year; but, unfortunately, this hope has been crushed in disappointment.

On behalf of the California Chapter of the American Irish Historical Society, I beg to express its kindest greetings and its intense appreciation of you Gentlemen, loyal and true to the impulse of patriotism, who have laid the cornerstone of history in the United States which preserves the story of the achievements of those who are proud of the Irish blood that is in them. It will be our aim to profit by your precept in some small degree and gather the tangled threads of history beneath the sunny skies of California so that the intrepid sons of Erin who pioneered these shores when its history was being enacted may receive their fair meed of recognition.

The California Chapter will hold its second annual banquet in San Francisco when this letter will be read at your function in New York and we will drink our first toast to the brilliant

gathering of ladies and gentlemen who will be assembled around your banquet board.

Deeply regretting my inability to be with you, I beg to remain, with kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

ROBERT P. TROY,
President California Chapter,
American Irish Historical Society.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: As indicated in the last letter read by the Secretary-General, the California Chapter of our Society is holding its annual meeting this evening in San Francisco, having set their date to correspond with ours, not only for the inspiration that one body may give the other, but so that an exchange of felicitations by wire might take place and be read to the respective bodies during their meetings. Last year the California Chapter held their annual meeting at the same time we held ours, and pleasant messages were sent and received. Earlier in the day, having this matter in mind, the officers suggested the appointment of a committee to frame and present a telegram to be sent to the California Chapter upon a vote of members and guests at this banquet. The Secretary-General having been appointed that committee, has prepared the telegram, which he will read to you, and then the question will be put as to whether or not it shall be forwarded.

(Mr. Daly read the telegram which was as follows:)

"ROBERT P. TROY,
President California Chapter,
American Irish Historical Society,
Germain Restaurant, 60 Ellis Street,
San Francisco, California:

The American Irish Historical Society, assembled at its Fourteenth annual dinner at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York City, sends fraternal greetings to the California Chapter of our Society assembled at its second annual dinner, and con-

gratulates it upon the celebration of their common object, the commemoration of the Irish Chapter in American History.

THOMAS Z. LEE, *President.*

EDWARD H. DALY, *Secretary.*"

(Applause.)

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: Ladies and gentlemen of the Society, shall that telegram be sent?

A MEMBER: I move Mr. President that it be sent.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: It has been moved by Mr. McGowan and seconded by several that it be sent. Those in favor say "aye;" those opposed say "no." The telegram will be sent forthwith.

It is interesting, ladies and gentlemen, to note the sentiment contained in the notice sent out by the California Chapter to its members. It's but a short circular and I'll read it to you.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 6, 1912.

Dear Sir:

After a consultation of the officers and a number of members it has been decided to hold the third annual meeting of the California Chapter of the American Irish Historical Society, with a Dinner, at the St. Germain Restaurant, No. 60 Ellis Street, on Wednesday evening, January 17th, at 7 o'clock. This is the date on which the parent society will hold its 14th annual meeting and banquet at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York City, and we will most likely have a communication from the President-General to read on this occasion.

The annual election of officers will take place at this meeting, prepared historical papers read, new members will be proposed and elected, and the dues for 1912 will be received and forwarded to the National Treasurer-General, who will send receipts direct to each member, as heretofore.

The good work done by the American Irish Historical Society is well known and last year's journal (the 10th volume) which was received by all the members, is full of interest. The particular purpose of the California Chapter is to gather up from all

sources and record the part Irishmen and men of Irish blood took in making history in California, both before the American occupation and since. There are many persons here and elsewhere, who have much information of this kind and they are earnestly requested to send it to the Secretary. This Chapter will be grateful for such information and assures all those who furnish it that they are assisting the American Irish Historical Society very materially in carrying out its only object, which is to assist in "Placing the Irish name in its true light in American History."

If each member will bring one or more friends, ladies and gentlemen, and those who receive this invitation will attend and join the Society, the California Chapter can do much to help the National Organization in its good work.

Kindly fill out the enclosed application for tickets, and mail same to the Secretary at your earliest convenience, so that proper arrangements may be made for the seating of members and guests. Price of Dinner Tickets, \$1.50. Annual Dues, \$5.00. Life Membership, \$50. Draw checks to order of the Secretary. Ladies are now eligible to membership and we hope to see many present this year.

Fraternally,

ROBERT P. TROY,
President California Chapter,
American Irish Historical Society.

JOHN MULHERN,

Secretary,

140 Second Street.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: Another famous Society is meeting in the city of Boston tonight at the same hour that we are meeting and largely for the same purpose. Organized in 1737, the Charitable Irish Society of Boston, like its namesake in Philadelphia, has wielded a great influence for good, not only in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, but throughout the New England States.

At the afternoon session of our scientific meeting, Treasurer-General Lenehan was appointed a committee to prepare and present for our approval a proper telegram to be forwarded,

after vote of the Society, to our friends in Boston, and the chair offers the floor to Mr. Lenehan for this purpose. (Applause.)

(Mr. Lenehan read the telegram which was as follows:)

"*To the Charitable Irish Society, Hotel Brunswick, Boston, Mass.:*

The American Irish Historical Society, at its annual banquet in New York tonight, sends greetings and best wishes.

THOS. Z. LEE,
President-General."

(Applause.)

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: Shall the message be forwarded?

MR. T. VINCENT BUTLER: Mr. President, I move the message as prepared by Mr. Lenehan and now read to us be forwarded.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: Those in favor say "aye," those opposed say "no," the "ayes" have it and it is unanimously voted the message be sent.

The American Irish Historical Society was organized in the city of Boston January 20, 1897, and today we have held the fourteenth annual meeting and this evening our fourteenth annual banquet.

In contemplating the tasks that have been undertaken, the work performed, and the progress made by this organization, it is interesting to examine for a few minutes the first volume of the Journal. There are very few of these books in existence at present, and hardly ten per cent. of the members of the Society are at present supplied. For the past four years, the officers have been interrogated by members and librarians on the subject of Volume I, but have been unable to induce any man who was the possessor of a copy of this treasure to part with it. Through the courtesy of a friend, while I was Secretary-General of the Society, I received the copy I now possess, and it will be interesting to you if I quote from that authentic source a little of the early history and organization information of the Society.

Shortly after Christmas of 1896, Mr. Thomas Hamilton Murray, an editor of rare ability, and Hon. John C. Linehan, Insurance Commissioner of New Hampshire, both deeply interested in history of American people of Irish extraction, sent out a circular to a few gentlemen that they knew were interested in

history and desired to see the fair thing done as far as the American citizen of Irish extraction was concerned, to meet together at the Revere Hotel in Boston January 20th, 1897, for the purpose of forming an organization which would make better known the Irish chapter in American History if such should be the opinion of a majority of the men who responded to the call.

It was peculiarly fitting that the first meeting should be called in the metropolis of New England, for in no part of the United States has more error, intentional and otherwise, crept into American history as far as the Irishman is concerned than in the New England states.

The response was prompt and hearty, and these gentlemen were present, either in person or by proxy:

John C. Linehan, Concord, New Hampshire; Joseph Smith, Lowell, Massachusetts; Robert Ellis Thompson, President of the Central High School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; James Jeffrey Roche, Editor then of the *Boston Pilot*, Boston, Massachusetts; Theodore Roosevelt, New York City; Thomas J. Gargan, Boston, Massachusetts; Patrick Walsh, ex-United States Senator and publisher of *The Chronicle*, Augusta, Georgia; Thomas Hamilton Murray, Editor of the *Daily Sun*, Lawrence, Massachusetts; Thomas A. E. Weadock, Detroit, Michigan; John J. Phelan, late Secretary of State, Bridgeport, Connecticut; Edward A. Hall, Springfield, Massachusetts; Hugh J. Carroll, ex-Mayor of Pawtucket, Rhode Island; J. D. O'Connell of the Treasury Department in Washington; Walter Lecky Redwood, Jefferson County, New York; J. W. Fogarty, Assessors' Department, City Hall, Boston, Massachusetts and then Secretary of the Charitable Irish Society; Thomas Addis Emmett, New York City; Dennis Harvey Sheahan, ex-Clerk of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, Providence, M. Joseph Harson, Providence, Rhode Island, Gen. James R. O'Bierne, New York City; Gen. St. Clair A. Mulholland, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, D. D., Rector Catholic University, Washington, D. C.; Rev. George C. Betts, Rector St. James Protestant Episcopal Church, Goshen, N. Y.; Rev. George W. Pepper, First Methodist Church of Cleveland, Ohio; Very Rev. Andrew Morrissey, President University of Notre Dame, Notre

Dame, Indiana; Osborne Howes, Secretary Board of Fire Underwriters, Boston, Massachusetts; Henry Stoddard Ruggles, Member Sons of the Revolution, Wakefield, Massachusetts; Henry G. Crowell, descendant of David O'Killia who was a settler in Plymouth Colony as early as 1657, South Yarmouth, Massachusetts; John Cochrane, President of the New York Society of the Cincinnati, New York City; and Matthew Calbraithe Butler, late United States Senator, Edgefield, South Carolina.

These men were the founders of our Society, and at that meeting effected a permanent organization. Few of them are with us today, for the grim Reaper has taken a large harvest of our original members; but those yet remaining are firm and earnest, untiring in their zeal, and always painstaking and efficient in doing their part.

The time was especially opportune when one bears in mind the errors attendant upon rewriting the rolls of volunteers who went to the front during the Revolutionary war from the New England States. The names of men known to be Irish were intentionally changed or misspelt, so that the name wouldn't sound Irish and the soldier claimed by other races. It seemed to be the habit in those days, in fact, from 1890 to 1900, for the chief historical societies of Boston to claim almost everyone who fought in the Revolutionary War to be of English and Scotch and occasionally Scotch-Irish ancestors. So that there was an excellent field in which the new Society could engage. The German Americans had their historical society, chronicling the doings of the German Americans. The French and Spanish were engaged in similar work, but the American Irishman had no organization that would keep current history as free as possible from mistakes and rectify misstatements that had found lodgment oftener in the history of the New England States than in any other part of the Union.

These gentlemen realized that in having a Society like this they were trespassing upon the grounds and fields of no other organization. While there were many Irish Societies in this country, each doing its duty in the sphere for which it was organized, it was realized that in forming this one there would be no antagonism from the others. Irish fields were well looked after by the Irish societies and, instead of being in competition

with them or attempting to assist them or suggesting changes, we knew that we would have their cooperation and this field entirely to ourselves. That situation has obtained from that time to the present; and not only are the excellent efforts made by this organization as a whole well known throughout the length and breadth of this country, but historians preparing the history of this country are very careful not to come in contact with us in attempting to deprive any Irishman or any American citizen of Irish blood, of that credit which is due him for his deeds.

During the year past we have lost several of our most estimable members by death, and the Secretary General has prepared a list of them which is not complete, but it is as complete as we can get it. As our membership is distributed all over the world it sometimes happens that a death occurs that we know nothing about. We like to obtain a record of the death of a member as promptly as possible, so that we may appoint a committee to prepare a minute to be spread upon the record and published in our Journal. During the past year we have lost the following gentlemen, the record of whose deaths has been communicated to the Secretary-General: Martin I. J. Griffin, of Philadelphia, an eminent historian, who passed away November 10, 1911; Most Reverend P. J. Ryan Archbishop of Philadelphia, Sylvester Joseph O'Sullivan, of New York City, who died November 26, 1911; James Smith, who died May 15, 1911; Stephen McPartland, who passed away in the present month; Thomas F. Byrne, who died October 2, 1911; T. P. Kelly, of New York City, who died September 22, 1911; Hon. James Cosgrove, of Charleston, South Carolina, and one other gentleman whose name was given by Mr. Kennedy of Charleston, South Carolina, today, but I didn't take it down; and last, but not least, Mr. John F. Doyle, who was a member of the Executive Council; a sad incident occurred at the next to the last meeting of the Executive Council, when we were preparing for this dinner. Mr. Doyle asked that the meeting succeeding the one he was attending, be postponed to another date from the one suggested, because of certain Church duties which he wished to attend. We very gladly accommodated him, and postponed the date and spent with Mr. Doyle a pleasant evening during which we

discussed this dinner and received several very valuable suggestions from him. At the same meeting Mr. Martin I. J. Griffin was present; and both of these gentlemen had passed away before the next meeting; and the Executive Council will see that proper memorials are prepared concerning its two deceased members.

MR. COLTON: Mr. President. There is another name to be added to that list. Mr. Joseph E. G. Ryan of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, a gentleman whom I prosped for membership in the Society and who died a few days ago. He was a man of grand character and sterling qualities.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: The name of Mr. Joseph E. G. Ryan will be added to the list as requested and I am thankful for the information. Mr. Colton, will you be kind enough to prepare for the Society the minute on Mr. Ryan's death?

MR. COLTON: I telephoned to the present Secretary-General expressing my sorrow on the death of this member, and it was supposed to be made a matter of record. It seems that it was not.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: This will be done, and Mr. Colton is appointed a committee to prepare a minute of the death of Mr. Ryan and send it to Mr. Edward H. Daly—at your convenience.

MR. COLTON. It will be my great pleasure so to serve the society.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: Mr. Lonergan adds the name of Mr. John J. Joyce. I will ask Mr. Lonergan if he will be kind enough to prepare a minute on the death of Mr. Joyce for the society.

Not the least of the work done this year, ladies and gentlemen, has been in the Secretary-General's department, and there is a great deal of work yet to be done. There have been 2500 letters and upwards sent out by him and that many answers received. All applications for membership in the Society are received by him and the preparation and circulation of the society's journal are entirely in his hands. A short time ago there was a publication sent out by the American Book Company pretending to be a history of the United States. It had the reputation of being a good one. In reading that book over

our careful and painstaking Secretary-General discovered a historical error, wherein a certain person of Irish blood was given no credit for the work he had done. His achievement was not properly recognized; and, without waiting for the action of the society, Secretary-General McGowan took the matter in his own hands—as he should have done,—and went to the publishers and settled the matter by showing them their error. They didn't hesitate to correct the error, and it cost them the expenditure of a great deal of money, and the destruction of many thousand copies, but the error was corrected; and I consider that, the greatest achievement that this Society has to its credit for the year past. (Applause.)

The thanks of this society are due to the Secretary-General, Vice-President General and Treasurer-General for the work done during the past year. It has been a great pleasure to me to be with them, and their assistance has been of great merit and very valuable. They have always responded to notifications to consider the society's needs, and every meeting they attended was made fruitful by intelligent and helpful efforts and suggestions.

The society acknowledges two gifts during the past year—one from Mr. McGowan and one from the late John F. Doyle, of volumes of the Society's publications which were impossible to obtain in any bookstore, so that the Society's files of its own publications are complete; also the offer of a life-sized photograph of our fellow member, His Eminence Cardinal Farley—(Applause)—a life-sized portrait of the Right Reverend Henry A. Brann, D. D.,—(Applause) and also one of Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan—(Applause) these the gift of our esteemed life member Miss Anna Frances Levins—and we thank Mr. McGowan and Miss Levins for their timely gifts.

There are two or three recommendations that I wish to make and believe the members of the Executive Council and the officers of the society will endorse them.

The first is that we proceed to erect and complete, at as early a time as possible, a building which shall be devoted to the uses and purposes of the American Irish Historical Society. (Applause). It is easy enough, ladies and gentlemen, to recom-

mend that you erect and complete a building. We know the work that must be undertaken to complete such a project, but the society is ready for it, and during the coming year, a Committee will be appointed by the President-General that will assure the society of active work during the coming year in that regard; and I know of many members not only willing but able, who stand ready to make the completion of such a structure possible, where the society may keep its library and archives, and hold its business meetings and where it may have its headquarters. A subscription committee should be appointed to solicit funds with which to carry on the research work of the society on a larger scale. There should be a Press Committee, that would have charge of the publication of such newspaper or magazine information as we had to give out;—a committee that would see to it that the doings of this society, being American and historical, were properly circulated and chronicled. When the American Historical Society meets in the city of New York, columns and pages of the leading papers are devoted to its work; but it has been my experience that this society is never treated to more than three or four inches of notice; and, on one occasion, one of the newspapers in this city, instead of giving the Society the credit it deserved, made a little fun of it. That sort of thing is neither respectful nor dignified, and this body is not entitled to any such treatment; and it seems to me that you gentlemen of the Society in New York ought to have sufficient influence to obtain a more dignified recognition of this Society in the public press than I have seen in recent years. Such a committee going at it in an intelligent manner, ought to obtain the portion of recognition the Society deserves. The matter is under consideration at present and after conference with the Executive Committee as to who will be best, the idea being to get the best work and the best men, a committee will be created, and Vice-President-General Clarke certainly will be the first member of it.

I believe that this organization ought to meet occasionally with the American Historical Society. They have extended no invitations to us, but one of their officers has said that, if they had any idea that we would associate with them, they

would be most pleased to extend an invitation. We are a historical society, the same as they. We are writing American history just as that society is writing it. Another recommendation is that the society have more frequent field days, meet together oftener, and visit historical spots and places; and to that end we have mapped out for the coming year at least two such visits. First, to Saratoga in May or June, at which place we can have a field day and listen to the reading of historical papers and celebrate some historical event. The Society and its guests have been invited to visit the University of Notre Dame, May 1 next by one of the living founders of the Society, ex-President Very Rev. Andrew Morrissey, C. S. C., and in this invitation President Cavanaugh of that institution heartily concurs. I believe the society should have as good an attendance at that meeting as possible. We ought not to have too many meetings in New York, but should have the general meetings elsewhere from time to time. We get a fine attendance in New York, more people come to our gatherings, but I don't think, ladies and gentlemen, that the most good is accomplished by meetings in New York. The brethren in Chicago and Southern California are clamoring there for us to go to them. For three years they have asked that we go to Chicago. In Charleston, S. C., the members have requested that we have a meeting there. We have been requested to meet in Virginia, and to meet in Kentucky; and lately Secretary-General McGowan visited Kentucky and made a number of converts to our doctrine and told the people of that State that we had a Society here that was engaged in writing history as it should be written. San Francisco is a place that has a flourishing chapter of the Society; we have promised to go there, but that will be in 1915. Sufficient time will elapse for proper arrangements to be made between now and then, and I venture to hope that there will be a goodly number ready to go when the time comes.

The thanks of the society are gratefully extended to those who have contributed articles for the Journal and taken part in our scientific meetings, and to those of our members who have done their part during the year, be it little or great, towards assistance in our work; and for the coming year I respectfully solicit for the officers and committees of the society that prompt

response and hearty cooperation from all the members which have made my duties so pleasing and the responsibilities so light during the past year. (Applause.)

A MEMBER: I move that a vote of thanks be given to the gentleman who called attention to the errors as published in certain school books and had given to our race a little of the credit due to them, that was denied to them by the authors of the books referred to.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: It has been moved and seconded that the thanks of this organization be tendered to Hon. Patrick F. McGowan for his work in correcting the error in history to which reference has just been made. The Executive Council has already tendered its thanks to Mr. McGowan, and it's singularly appropriate that the thanks of the whole association be tendered. Those in favor say "aye"; those opposed say "no." The "ayes" have it, and it is so voted.

A MEMBER: I desire to know if you have sent a vote of thanks to the firm or publication company that changed its history at considerable expense.

MR. MCGOWAN: No, Mr. President, because they were compelled to do it.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: Is that a sufficient answer?

A MEMBER: I don't know, but I think that they might be tendered a vote of thanks since they changed it at considerable trouble and expense.

MR. MCGOWAN: They changed it under compulsion, Mr. President. I attended to the matter. I settled it.

(Laughter and applause.)

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: It gives me great pleasure, ladies and gentlemen, to present as the first speaker of the evening, that eminent orator and learned scholar Dr. James J. Walsh, Dean of the Medical Faculty of Fordham University, who will speak to you on "Irish Americans in the Revolution."

(Applause.)

ADDRESS OF DR. JAMES J. WALSH.

DR. WALSH: Toastmaster, ladies and gentlemen: I suppose that I was asked to talk to you on the general principle that

it can be expected that Walsh will have some paradoxes to say, and they may have some possible interest.

It has been the custom to teach us in our histories—or was in the older times of our American education at least,—that there were very few of what might now be called foreign elements in the Revolution. Not very long ago, one of the professors of history in one of our greatest universities, stated that practically all who hadn't come from England, were foreign; all the Dutch, Swedish, Scotch, Irish and Italian, etc., are the foreign element in our population. There's been an idea rather broadcast in people's minds, sown there by our histories of older times, that very few were foreigners among those who fought in the Revolution. That idea has been fostered so well that two or three of our historians have not hesitated to say that indeed the elements beyond the English, among the fighters in the American Revolution, were so few, it was scarcely worth while recording that fact; that it's true, a few generals came over here because of the opportunity; it's true, that with a few privates hatred stood in place of patriotism and they were glad to get an opportunity to fight with the rebels in the War of the Revolution; but that the great mass and sinew of our great Revolutionary armies were composed of English, or certainly of very few men of our Irish race. Now we are learning that that was almost as untrue as it could possibly be. We are learning now how pertinent is that saying of history as of everything else—I believe it was one of our great American Josh Billings' greatest expressions—"Tisn't so much the ignorance of mankind that makes them ridiculous, as the knowin' a whole lot of things that ain't so" (laughter) of the men who fought, and the nationality of the men who fought in our Revolutionary army. It is not surprising to find that certain portions of our American history are not so absolutely true as we have been accustomed to think them. History is somebody's opinion with regard to past events. Froude once said, "Whenever history is interesting it is almost sure to be wrong, and whenever it is true it is almost always sure to be deadly dull" (laughter). Nobody could very well find a history more interesting, and nobody ever found a history more wrong than the history that Froude wrote, so he

ought to know. (Laughter). We may say that that has been literally true of many books written on American history.

You and I learned our history when we were young and went to school, more years ago than we care to recall perhaps, in a little red schoolhouse—I did for a long time—in the country; and the rule was to have a history written by a Massachusetts man. In history of the Massachusetts brand, we learned that the first blood shed in the American Revolution was shed in the immortal Boston Massacre; that the first event of the Revolution was the famous tea party, the throwing of tea overboard in Boston Harbor, done by these ardent patriots of Massachusetts; that the first battle of the Revolution was the battle of Lexington. No one of these is historically correct. (Applause.) The first blood of the Revolution was not shed in the Boston Massacre but right here in New York down on Golden Hill two months before the Boston Massacre, which was merely a street brawl of some drunken soldiers irritated by boys throwing snowballs at them. The tea was thrown overboard first in Boston Harbor, it is true, but that was not the first tea party. A party of men nearly seven weeks before this dressed as Mohawk Indians and went down here in New York on board of a vessel said to have tea. They didn't find any tea, but New York was ready to throw it overboard if they had found any. Boston's tea ship came into the harbor and stayed there some three weeks until a Committee of Correspondence reminded them that they had tea in their harbor and had promised that it would be thrown overboard. Then a party of men disguised as *Mohawk Indians*, in imitation of the New Yorkers, went down and threw the tea overboard. The first battle of the Revolution was not fought at Lexington, but at Alamance in North Carolina, fought by men we know little of in the North, in recent years. When Tryon and Tarleton of subsequent infamy tried to put them under control in certain ways, there was a drawn battle fought two years before the battle of Lexington was fought, and a few months after the great declaration of independence due to the indefatigable Irishmen (applause) who had been drawn by their opposition to England from their homes for generations in Ireland, and wouldn't stand for their present entry there in North Carolina.

It may be surprising perhaps to most of us to think of North Carolina as representing a great and important portion of the Union, or what was about to be the Union, in those later Colonial times, but at that moment North Carolina was the fourth State in the Union in population, equal in fact to New York if not a little ahead of it, and far ahead of Massachusetts, which was fifth in population at that time. Virginia was the great leader, and not Massachusetts. Virginia was the most important. Virginia had, of the first five presidents, four; and of the first president from Massachusetts, we had four years and didn't want any more of them. As for disturbing government of the people, by the people and for the people, John Adams came nearer to doing it than one would think it possible for anyone to do (applause); and we didn't have it for twenty-five or thirty years after John Adams went away.

One only needs to know a little of the history of that time to realize how small Massachusetts loomed at that time and to find how large she looms in history written by Massachusetts men. They wrote the history and they couldn't see beyond the ends of their noses, or at least beyond the boundaries of Massachusetts. (Laughter). If we realize that our history has been written this way not because it should have been, but because those who wrote it couldn't do anything else, because they will enhance the things they are interested in, and their eyes will be held from the things they are not interested in; and I think you will find that our Irish American history in respect to the Revolution, reads very much the same way or, if anything, a good deal worse. Take some of the things we know now—not because we are beginning to think about it, but because the muster rolls of the men who fought in the Revolutionary army are the best records of the nationality of those men.

Take what we know about Massachusetts alone. I was asked last June to go to Bunker Hill to talk, just beside the monument, to a literary society on Bunker Hill. I had been asked to talk on patriotism and I wondered why a man named Walsh should be chosen for that task; but when I went looking around I found that many things might be said about that. I thought at once of John Boyle O'Reilly and of his introduction at the 250th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. When he

was being introduced as the poet of the occasion, the President of the Pilgrim Society said: "Mr. O'Reilly, it is true, was not born in Massachusetts, but on a little island off Boston Harbor and nearer in spirit to our land than to any other." At least some such excuse might serve for me, though I was born here. I found that I didn't have to make any such excuse. I merely looked up the records of the men who fought at Lexington and Bunker Hill. At Lexington I found, on looking over the roll of the Minute Men, that there were six men of my name; three spelled it "Walsh" and three "Welsh," to be sure, but they were of the same name; and in that first volley fired by Pitcairn a Walsh of my first and last name fell and, an hour later, died in a little house off the square. Surely then I needed no excuse to go to Bunker Hill to talk on patriotism. (Applause.)

When I looked up the records of the muster roll of the men who fought at Bunker Hill I found that there were altogether seventeen Walshs and Welshs. We do some fighting, you know, whenever we get the chance. (Laughter and applause.) It is true that our Irish American poet may not have meant to slight us when he wrote "Kelly and Burke and Shea," but I have always resented it that he didn't mention Walsh (laughter), though I will not hold it against him this evening. As I have said, I found there were seventeen men of my name at the Battle of Bunker Hill; and one of the seventeen, Dr. Thomas Walsh, met Warren of the day of Lexington and Concord, and said, "They got some of us at Lexington but the British will be paid before night." This Dr. Thomas Walsh attended the men at Bunker Hill; he was one of the many with foreign names who did something for our country in those old days. (Applause.)

The muster roll of the men who fought in the Revolution from Massachusetts has been published during the last fifteen years. Look it over sometime and see how many Irish American names you will find. You will find the names of Ahearn and Brannigan and Bannon and Carey and Carroll and Connolly and Connors and Cosgrove, and all the rest of them, and you'll get the Mc's and O's galore; they are all there, the McGowans with the rest of them. There isn't an Irish name missing on it. I once counted the O'Briens and got as far as 363 on the muster roll of the Revolutionary Army from Massachusetts alone. There

were something like 127 Kelleys and 82 Burkes and only 32 Sheas—there was something the matter with the Sheas, but they were all there; and the interesting thing is to find how their names were spelled—God help them. They had been long away from Ireland. Besides, they had gotten some of the Old Testament names for Christian names. "Jedekiah Sullivan" is not so bad (laughter) but one does hesitate about "Israel Kelly" (laughter); and when you get "Praise-God Murphy" you know you are in a different atmosphere (laughter). Everything is written out complete. P. G. Murphy wouldn't seem so very different, but Praise-God Murphy! (laughter). You have them and you have all the curious names associated with them—Obadiah and Hezekiah, all through the Old Testament names. One wonders where did these Irish come from. Palfrey, in the middle of the Nineteenth Century, said just as flatly as if it were absolutely true—you know when a statement is quite absolute in history it is nearly always absolutely wrong; the more definitely and determinedly a man says a thing's absolutely true, the more sure you may be that it is not so absolutely true (laughter). Palfrey walks right into it. He says that the foreign element did not come into Massachusetts until well on in the Nineteenth Century, and that in any given county of New England the people were more English than in almost any county in England itself. Well, these are the names of their soldiers, as I have told them to you; and you can look up some of the distinguished Massachusetts names in that olden time, and you don't find them. It wasn't the wealthy men and it wasn't the prominent men who fought. Don't let us forget that; the patriotism wasn't among the best people, and only a comparatively few of the well-to-do people were thoroughly loyal to the Colonies in their fight of the Revolution. They were always a little bit coy and fearful. Why, here in New York among our own there were so few of the really wealthy, so-called "best" people who fought on the right side, that we hardly dare make up a Sons of the Revolution.

You will find in Senator Lodge's history that he has repeated Palfrey of course and repeated him just as calmly as can be. He had time, but didn't go back into the documents. In 1850 we were taking our history very calmly on opinion. Now we

see that Mr. Lodge calmly took Palfrey, but he had learned something. He says that the Scotch-Irish had come into New England; there were a few Scotch-Irish in Massachusetts and some Huguenots in New Hampshire, but in Massachusetts these were the only foreigners. What about all this list of names I've given you? There were no Lodges on the muster roll of the men who fought in the Revolutionary Army. (Applause.) The Cabots were in Massachusetts for two hundred and fifty years, but there were only six Cabots on the muster roll of the men who fought in the Revolution.

Where did these Irish come from? They had been sent over in shiploads by Cromwell's orders, most of them, as slaves, almost always as bondmen. They came over because they had to; they had been shipped over and they were in debt for their passage and other things when they came; and shiploads of the women were also sent here. It is hard to think that, but we have documentary evidence—that is, a literary contemporary—that shows us that women were taken from the ages of sixteen to thirty-five, that they might be shipped over here. It was hard to get women to go to Massachusetts and there were scarcely enough wives for the colonists, and these Irish girls were sent here and became the wives of the settlers. Many of them became the mothers of the Pilgrim descendants of after time. Did you ever hear what Priscilla's name was, the Priscilla who tempted John Alden to give her his nice name,—and a very pretty name it was, Priscilla Alden,—who has ever heard Priscilla's maiden name? It was Mullins. (Laughter and applause.) "Priscilla Mullins" would be uncommonly hard to get into poetry.

We have been rather accustomed to think that we should take our history as it has been written for us. We have been rather inclined to think that our history must be right, that the documents must be there, that the history must surely be final, and if not absolutely true, at least nearly so. As a matter of fact, our American History needs more to be made over again than almost any other history we have. It will all have to be re-written, and reasonable opinions in regard to each subject crystallized in something of the shape of truth. With regard to the American Revolution principally, we shall have a revolution

with regard to the real patriotism that made our America what it is and gave us independence from the British Government. We shall have a revolution in that matter that one can scarcely appreciate unless one is a little bit in touch with the contradictions of history by the facts. We have got to face that, and face it without any cowardice; and we have got to see how things actually are and were, I believe. A shoebblack asked a man to have a shine, and the man said "No." "I will do it so that you can see yourself in it," said the boy, and when the man still said "No," "Oh," he said, "coward!" (Laughter and applause.) We have got to take this history and see ourselves as we really were. We must not be cowards.

I am glad, then, to be here at this meeting of this American Irish Historical Society and have my little say on a subject of this kind, although I know how old it is for most of you. You have indeed in this Society, a great, great field for the writing of a most serious kind of history. Yours it shall be to bring out not alone what the Irish have done, but what was done by the lower class people generally, what was accomplished by people often thought little of. How much we owe the liberties of this country not to the so-called better classes—though thank God many of them were willing to make sacrifices, but of such there were many more at the South than at the North—but to the common people. What you will bring out is exactly the fact that it was the middle-class population on which the government depended in the past; it is on them we must depend in the present. And the patriot of the present must realize that the patriot of the past didn't do his work with the consolation that all were working as brothers together, so that they could scarcely help but walk out bravely, shoulder to shoulder, but that many a man was building up his fortune during the Revolution, not caring what became of the fortunes of his country, and rather satisfied if British success would give them security in their wealth. You should have to show in the story of the Revolution the story of the patriots who had to be ready to make sacrifices and had to see others around them taking advantage of opportunities for selfish purposes, while they were trying to do for others, were earning for us the precious heritages that

we are enjoying and that I hope we shall enjoy for countless generations. (Prolonged applause.)

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: Now that the Society has decided on a field day in May or June and, in order to stimulate the interest of the members in that visit, it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you as the next speaker of the evening, one who is the grandson of the founder of Cornell University, and the son of a former Governor of New York, whose good wife has the honor of being a lineal descendant of Timothy Murphy, who fired the shot that killed General Fraser at Saratoga. It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you as the next speaker of the evening, the Hon. Charles Ezra Cornell.

ADDRESS OF MR. CHARLES EZRA CORNELL.

MR. CORNELL: Mr. Toastmaster, ladies and gentlemen: It is a double honor that comes to me tonight, to be permitted as a proxy to speak for that distinguished, though little known patriot and hero Timothy Murphy, and at the same time to speak for this lady, his great granddaughter. Mr. President, I might add that it is an exceedingly great privilege to speak for this lady, from the fact that for a number of years—I won't say how many—she has clearly demonstrated that she is entirely able to speak for herself (laughter) and, as a lecturer for an audience of one, she has no superior (laughter) and further, I believe she has inherited to a very great degree, the warlike spirit of Timothy Murphy (laughter).

Not long ago I saw in one of the Metropolitan papers, the question asked "Is Timothy Murphy a myth?" Timothy Murphy was far from a myth, my friends, as his many living descendants can certify. His own daughter, who was the grandmother of my wife, died only eighteen years ago and she had lived to be a young lady of nineteen when her father passed away; and her memory of Timothy Murphy was full and clear.

Timothy Murphy's father, also named Timothy Murphy, was born in Ireland. His mother was a widow, the wife of an English army officer named Simms, who had died a few years previous to her marriage to Murphy. They came to America

and settled near Philadelphia, where Timothy Murphy was born in 1751. After remaining here a few years the family moved to Wyoming, a little outlying settlement in the northern central part of Pennsylvania, where young Murphy passed his boyhood and early manhood, his only schooling being that of hard frontier experience. His parents made this place their permanent home, and were among those unfortunates who were victims in that horrible tragedy, the Wyoming Massacre. In 1775 the Pennsylvania Riflemen were sworn in and Murphy was one of them. A short time thereafter, at the suggestion of General George Washington, the well known Regiment of Morgan's Riflemen was organized, selected from the best marksmen of the entire American Army and among others Murphy went into this rifle corps. He was at the siege of Boston, Mass., at Stillwater and Saratoga; and it was at Saratoga that occurred one of those lamentable things which seem to be inevitable at times.

General Fraser was one of the most conspicuous among the officers of the enemies of our Country on that day. Many of the American generals considered that he was the most able and most prominent figure of the opposing army. General Morgan was of this opinion and, when he found his soldiers opposed to Fraser's division he selected a number of his best marksmen and directed them to take positions with a view to killing Fraser as the essential thing to be accomplished in the battle. Murphy was among these men. He was stationed in a tree. A number of shots were fired by the riflemen before Murphy had an opportunity to get a shot at the General but finally, when that opportunity came, the unerring bullet sped to its mark and General Fraser fell mortally wounded.

There have been various expressions of opinion about this occurrence. It has been stated however that General Fraser himself said that he saw the man who shot him and he was a rifleman stationed in a tree. Timothy Murphy on many occasions in his own family, told of this experience, told his daughter Katherine and she repeated it to her descendants, and we have it from that source. He stated also that it was one of the saddest things in his entire career, that his line of duty compelled this action.

After the Battle of Saratoga, Murphy was transferred with

others to Monmouth. Later he went to Schoharie County, N. Y., where the settlers of that County had been harassed by Indians and Tories. He was on the Sullivan Expedition against the Indians, and with Lieutenant Boyd and that gallant little band of men sent by General Sullivan on a scouting tour near Geneva, Lieut. Boyd's command was surprised and surrounded by a body of more than 500 Indians, and literally hacked to pieces, Murphy and one other alone escaping to report to General Sullivan. After the expedition Murphy returned to Schoharie. He was there stationed in the defence of the middle fort in the beautiful valley of the Schoharie. In Schoharie there were three forts—the upper, middle and lower. Schoharie is a Dutch county, hence the upper was south and the lower north, on account of the creek running north.

An interesting occurrence took place in 1780 in the defence of this middle fort. Colonel John Johnson came with an army approximating 1,000 Tories and Indians to lay waste Schoharie Valley. He approached the valley from the south end, coming along in the early part of the morning. They came down the Schoharie River, following the east bank so as to avoid the upper fort and strike the center of the valley. As they were going along, some of the stragglers were observed by those in the upper fort and a signal gun was fired, hearing which, those in the middle fort were apprised of the approach of the enemy. Parties of scouts were sent out, of which Murphy was a member, to find out about the approaching foe, what their numbers were, what their purpose and to harass them as much as possible. Finally the scouts were driven back into the fort. The army, just before the withdrawal of the scouts, divided; the Indians going to the west along the river bank and the Tories to the east and down the east side of the valley, going completely around the middle fort and facing it from the north, where on a little eminence was placed a six-pound brass cannon. After firing a few shots from the cannon, an officer with a flag of truce advanced toward the fort, Major Woolsey being in charge of the garrison. He and other officers were standing in the fort watching the enemy as the flag of truce approached. As it came, Murphy observed that those in command of the fort were doing nothing and so he raised his rifle and shot over the head of the bearer of the flag, whereupon

Woolsey demanded his right for such action; Murphy said that it would be committing suicide to allow them to come and find the conditions of meager defence that existed within the fort. Woolsey harshly ordered that he do nothing further. The flag of truce advanced again; a second time Murphy fired; Woolsey threw up his hands, cursing fiercely, and leaving the others, went down to one of the block houses. I believe then that the command fell to a Captain Vrooman. The flag advanced once more and for the third time Murphy fired, this time aiming close to the head of the bearer, who thereupon stopped and turned back. After the flag had reached its own command and a few more shots had been fired at the fort the enemy left and proceeded down the valley destroying grain, burning houses, and doing what they could to add to the destruction already wrought.

Undoubtedly Murphy's prompt and fearless action that day saved that little garrison.

Another thing that occurs to me is that Murphy, in addition to his warlike actions, had time in all these fighting days, to become acquainted and fall desperately in love with a fair young lady. She was a Dutch girl, Margaret Fleeck. Her parents were well-to-do settlers, and had other ideas for the young lady, much more ambitious than that she should marry a poor soldier of the rank of Timothy Murphy. But he was no common soldier, my friends. He succeeded in this war of love as in all things else. He took Miss Fleeck and carried her off to Schenectady, there they found a minister, were married, came back to Schoharie and obtained the blessings of the family which were freely given when they found it was too late to prevent the wedding.

As a scout he was second to none; as a rifle shot he was pre-eminent.

In all of the dangers through which he passed he never was captured, and never received a wound of any description whatsoever. Further than that, after the War, he declined a pension of every nature. He knew and realized his limitations and lack of schooling and on more than one occasion he declined promotion to an officer's position in the Army, preferring to continue in the service he knew he could perform so well, looking only and ever to the welfare of his Country.

The dangers that surrounded Murphy did not cease with the close of the War. After hostilities had ceased a number of the Tories and Indians, who lived in the neighborhood before the War, came back and among them was an Indian of ill repute known in history as Seth's Henry, who came back with the avowed purpose of killing Timothy Murphy; and he looked for him in the various haunts in which he was supposed to be. Murphy learned of this fact and went hunting on his own account. Seth's Henry disappeared never to return. (Applause.)

I have endeavored to give you in a few hurried words something of Timothy Murphy the man. I thank you for the courteous attention you have given me. I have left many things unsaid, many things of importance; but Timothy Murphy is looked upon by his—those who remembered him in the early days and learned of his history in later days, as a man well worthy of all honor that can be given. (Applause.)

President Gen. Lee: The next speaker of the evening, ladies and gentlemen will be Revd. Matthew C. Gleeson, chaplain of the U. S. S. Hancock who will speak on "The American Navy." It gives me great pleasure to introduce Father Gleeson.

ADDRESS OF REV. MATTHEW C. GLEESON.

Father Gleeson: Ladies and Gentlemen, in a moment of very great weakness—weakness I fear which was not far removed from vanity, I permitted myself the privilege of being a speaker at this banquet. I was induced to do so by the blandishments of my friend Mr. P. F. McGowan—the most persuasive Irishman that has ever risen to the responsibilities of his office—who assured me that I would merely talk to a few admiring friends and who sedulously refrained from all information that ladies were to be present. Had I known of course that we were to be honored by the presence of the sterner sex, I should have arrayed myself in my most becoming uniform, and demonstrated to the satisfaction of all concerned that the asset of extreme personal pulchritude is not by any means the exclusive property of the laity. On second thoughts, however, I am inclined to accept the situation as it stands; as there is no danger under the cir-

cumstances, that any of the ladies will be unwise enough to get dissatisfied with her state in life!

Nor had I any idea that I was to be sandwiched between such dignified representatives of the aristocracy of attainment as those which I see around me. I thought I was to address an audience of ordinary citizens. I find instead that I am addressing intellectuals, men and women deeply interested in history and its by-products and who consequently may not take kindly to one who has never so far *kow-towed* to the fetish of accurate statement, and unimpeachable fact. Having listened however to the delightful manner in which my friend Dr. Walsh handled his history, I have hopes of securing a courteous hearing at least. The naive way in which the distinguished dean of the Fordham Medical School tried to gloss over the true cause of the heavy patriot losses at Lexington, was a literary treat. Since he admits however that the unfortunate minutemen were handed over to the tender mercies of a surgical namesake of his, we can very readily draw our own conclusions. Apropos of this, I am reminded of an incident which occurred over in Ireland during the celebrations connected with the jubilee of the late Queen Victoria. Some harmless honors were thrown to her well-beloved subjects over the way, and among those remembered, was a prominent physician attached to a University School of Medicine. He was appointed physician-in-ordinary to her Majesty. Overpowered with this mark of royal favor, he decided to surprise the students of his clinic with the news of his good fortune. So he went into the class-room before assembly—and on the blackboard wrote in a bold hand this epoch-making announcement: "Dr. Maguire takes great pleasure in informing his pupils that he has just been appointed Physician-in-ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen!" Entering later on, to receive the congratulations he expected, he saw to his amazement that somebody more loyal than diplomatic had appended to his announcement the following simple postscript: "God save the Queen." Now this anecdote is not prompted by the historical researches to which my friend Dr. Walsh has so eloquently treated us—but is suggested rather by his admirable tribute to a well-meaning namesake and predecessor.

I am requested to speak to the toast of Our Navy—and I

approach the task with fear and trembling. The subject is deserving of a fate far better than that which is in store for it, and I have no doubt that if my remarks tonight were to be transmitted to the officials of the Department, I should be court-martialed for having failed in the performance of my duty. I am encouraged however by the reflection that the navy has been since the days of the Revolution, its own best eulogist, and anything I may say, if perchance it fails to brighten—cannot at least dim the lustre of its unique record. Addressing an Irish American Society such as this is, it will be quite in keeping with the spirit of the occasion to say a word or two on the Irish leaven in the present naval organization. An institution that was practically founded by an Irishman and that has always carried a splendid roster of Irish names,—could not possibly grow to its present maturity, without the efficient help of Irish American citizenship. I feel quite safe in asserting that fully seventy per cent. of our officers and enlisted men at present, can either directly or indirectly boast of Irish blood. At least fifteen per cent. of our enlisted personnel is of Irish birth—twenty-five per cent. is born of Irish parentage, and thirty per cent. collaterally akin to the Fighting Race. I remember a few years back I was member of a Ward Room mess,—on one of the battleships of the Fleet,—which had a membership of twenty-two. Of these, fifteen boasted of their Irish ancestry, and were proud of their Irish blood. They not only acknowledged the relationship but gloried in it. And in this respect what a change has come about even in our own day. Some of us who are still far from the scriptural threescore and ten, can well recall the time when nobody was going out of his way to acknowledge Irish ancestry. Now, however, all that is changed, and men, who twenty-five years ago would have concealed the fact, now intrude it upon our notice at the slightest opportunity. I don't know what influence Mr. Clarke's great poem may have had in bringing this to a head, but the fact is—at least in the navy nowadays,—that no escutcheon is more highly esteemed by fortunate possessors, than that which is rich in the quarterings of the Fighting Race; and speaking of "Kelly and Burke and Shea" reminds me of a historical inaccuracy which may interest my friend Mr. Clarke. At an entertainment given by the enlisted men of one of our ships,

about three years ago—the announcer—an Anglo-Saxon named Mike Sullivan—introduced a performer in these words: “The next number on the programme will be a recitation by Max Hamburger, coal passer, entitled ‘Kelly an’ Burke’ and Shea,’ a poem written by Joe C. Clarke, an ould friend o’ mine, an’ a former member o’ the Maine’s crew.” So much for history as we sometimes hear it.

I find that the Irish element in our service is as much at home on the sea, as it was in the days of John Barry and Jeremiah O’Brien. It takes to a life at sea as a fish takes to water. Nobody adapts himself to the environment of ship life more readily than does the American of Irish descent, and nobody is more ready to participate in a ruction or frolic when opportunity offers either. His bravery is proverbial—but then bravery is the common property of every man and officer in our service. As a matter of fact we never mention the word. We postulate it, and concede it as an attribute in which all share alike. In my eight and a half years as a naval chaplain, I’ve never been shipmates with a man who couldn’t be depended upon to do his full duty in a pinch. We don’t fear war in the navy of the United States, any more than we’re anxious for it or ready to provoke it. The American officer or man is neither a braggart nor a quitter. Realizing the awful possibilities of war, he is essentially peaceful. But for all that he is not a peace at any price man. Awful as war is, he realizes that there are evils even greater and, while he deplores the necessity of war, does not hesitate to accept the challenge when diplomacy fails to protect national interests, or is unable to maintain the principles of national honor. He belongs to the old-fashioned type of patriot who looks with distrust upon the peace-mongers’ propaganda, and realizes—probably unconsciously—the truth of the gospel observation “when a strong man armed keepeth his court, the things which he possesseth are in peace.” We hear much of peace nowadays—we have it preached at us—as though it was a new ideal, and as though we were all on the rampage for an opportunity to do violence to it. It is a blessing which should be jealously guarded, but for which we should not beggar ourselves, and, until we are a little closer to that wonderful dream day when the tap of the drum shall be no longer heard, we must look to our defences, and see that our powder is dry. We must

build up rather than destroy the spirit of militant patriotism, and while we put our trust in diplomacy, and methods akin, trust to a strong right arm. Our navy and our army have long stood between us and dishonor, and if we are to remain a live nation, and a virile people we must maintain their efficiency unimpaired.

I have been associated now for almost nine years with the officers of the navy, and a finer and more democratic, or a more thoroughly capable body of men it would be truly difficult to find. Thoroughly devoted to all that duty implies, and admirably equipped to perform it successfully, there is none of the hard and savage qualities which are associated with discipline in other navies, to be found in the discipline which they maintain. The friendliest relations exist between ward room and fo'c'sle, and when you hear the glory of the man behind the gun, in song or story, remember that 'tis the finished product of our great Naval Academy which makes the man behind the gun, the man he is. We should be proud—equally proud of our enlisted men. They come from the best among the sturdy working classes of our people. They enter the service —ninety-five per cent. of them—with a serious purpose in view, accept cheerfully the discomforts of ship life, and enter with enthusiasm upon the routine of daily drills. They are well educated, are of an intelligence far above that of the enlisted personnel of any other navy, and are as efficient as they are intelligent. They are as decent, as well-behaved, as responsible as any class of young men wearing the badge of our citizenship, and with the fighting strain of the Celt intermingling with the other sterling qualities of our national amalgam, they are splendidly equipped for any work they may be called upon to do. Speaking of their conduct, I am reminded of a little incident regarding it which occurred during the great world cruise. The excellent behavior of the men in every foreign port made a deep impression upon local officials. The result was a series of letters to the admiral, complimenting him on the good impression left by the men of his command. The first of these letters was received in Trinidad, and every succeeding point of call brought out a similar eulogy—either from mayor or governor. The men got tired of this after a while. It was rather a senseless joke to be complimented for

doing what any good American would have done. At Columbo, Ceylon, I was coming off to my ship just about dusk one evening and while waiting for my boat saw a chief petty officer of obviously Hibernian extraction coming down the wharf. He looked exceedingly happy and good-natured. Seeing a little group of men waiting for their ship's boat he addressed them in this fashion: "Well, boys, I'm glad to see ye all clean an' sober an' ready to get aboard, an' I know ye'll all be glad to hear that the conduct of our admirals an' officers in this port so far, has left nothin' to be desired." When I got back to the Flagship, I told the story just as I heard it to the admiral, who listened solemnly, and then replied, "Well, Father, where's the joke?" We both laughed heartily, and I came to the conclusion that 'twas one on me.

The humor of the Irish is proverbial and in such a sphere of activity as that which is the lot of the sailor-man, it is bound to scintillate. Being well represented aboard every ship in the fleet, an interested observer will soon see and hear much that is worth remembering. Every battleship and cruiser, has either a Mac or an O who can more than hold his own in the matter of repartee. It was only the other day that I heard a capital story of Admiral Evans, and an old boatswain's mate named Halligan. Lieutenant Parker of the staff told it to me. Bob Evans, then a commander in rank, came down to Pisa one day from Genoa, where his ship was lying, and as he crossed the square of the famous Leaning Tower, saw two old sailor men from his ship eagerly gazing at it, and evidently discussing it earnestly. A few days later he met old Halligan on board, and said to him, "Halligan, I saw you and Corcoran down at Pisa the other day watching the tower, and I'd like to know what you think of it." "Begor Cap'n, I don't think much of it. Ye see I don't think it ever leaned at all. Th' eyetalians built it that way just to get dam fools like meself an yerself, sir." But there are more stories of witty replies, and amusing happenings to the credit of Mike and Pat aboard our ships than could be retailed in half a dozen volumes. One funny incident just comes to me which I think will bear telling. At the time of the big explosion on the Missouri we had a great character in our crew called O'Grady. He was wholly divorced from all practical righteousness, and I had failed utterly to get him to his Easter duty. On the day in question,

when the dead and dying were being passed out of the turret, O'Grady, working like a Trojan, and knowing that the magazines under him were in imminent danger of blowing up, turned to me, and thoroughly frightened said: "Father, for the life o' me I can't think of an act o' contrition." "Well, O'Grady", I whispered, "feel it, there's no time to teach you now." "Faith I'm feelin' it right enough," said he, as he went on with the work of rescue, and won a medal of honor for his pains.

I have seen our people in all sorts of responsible positions aboard ship, and have never yet seen them fail to rise to the occasion. They are born leaders, and no men make finer warrant or petty officers. Although the whole scheme of life on a warship is now utterly different from what it was twenty-five years ago, the Irish American and the American Irishman is just as thoroughly at home as he was in the days of sheets and topsails. He is giving his full quota to the service, and whatever shortcomings he may have, disloyalty is never found amongst them. He is kind hearted, quick in forgiving, hot-headed betimes, but, take him full and by, he is every inch a man and a seaman. His type is as good at least as the best we can boast of—and when we have a navy with men of this cast, whose courage is proverbial, whose intelligence is keen, whose resourcefulness is capable of surmounting most difficulties, whose patriotism is bred in the marrow of his bones, who is an American citizen, and proud of it, and a defender of the flag by choice—you may all rest assured that, should the dark spectre of war cast a shadow over our seas, the men who shall fight for us will not come home unless they bring with them both peace and honor. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: The next number on the program, ladies and gentlemen, is the subject "The Irish in the South," and will be responded to by Mr. Andrew J. Shipman. (Applause.)

ADDRESS OF MR. ANDREW J. SHIPMAN.

MR. SHIPMAN: Ladies and Gentlemen of the American Irish Historical Society: After the oratory which you have heard this evening, I wish I were as apt at making excuses as some of the gentlemen of Hibernian extraction of whom my predecessors

have just told. In fact, I wish I had the ready wit of an Irish officer in South Africa during the Boer War. He was a captain who had captured a point along the railway which led up to the Dutch possessions and he found a very fine farmhouse by the roadside, and he promptly took possession of it and moved in. It suited him perfectly but when his commanding officer, who had taken charge of the traffic on the road, heard that this captain was enjoying all the luxuries of the season that a military man in active service could enjoy, he wanted that farmhouse for himself. So he sent a peremptory telegraphic order along the line, which said "Turn over the house to G. T. M."; and when the Irish captain got the message, he asked one of his subordinates "What does 'G. T. M.' mean?" "That means 'General Traffic Manager'; he's running this line now." "Oh, well, if he's using initials, I can use some too," remarked the captain and he replied "G. T. M. can G. T. H." (Laughter). In a week or so he found himself summoned to a court martial for disobedience of orders and for insulting his superior officer. The court martial was held within a short time, and they produced his telegram. When he looked at it he said "That isn't insubordination; there is no insult in that; that's only obediently replying to the previous message to me." And then he read the previous message—"What does 'G. T. M.' mean?" he asked, and when they told him it meant "General Traffic Manager," he said, "Oh, well my telegram means "General Traffic Manager can get the house!" (Laughter and applause.)

I suppose that the only reason why I was asked to speak tonight was simply to act as the footline does at the end of the column in the country newspapers—"this line to fill out." It is true I came originally from the South and I have known some distinguished Irishmen there who were equal to any one in the land, but still my very name is against my speaking to a society of this kind; and so when I met a friend of mine and told him that I was going to make a few remarks here tonight, he said to me "I think you must have been invited to the wrong society. Now, if you had been invited to discourse on Chaucer at an early English celebration, why your remarks might be taken down as a modern version of 'The Shipman's Tale'" (laughter). But when I told him that the front part of my name represented the

distinguished cognomen of a President of Irish lineage, and that I ought therefore to be able to make a few remarks on the history of this Country, he said that after all, I might get through and that I needn't be afraid to come.

It is astonishing how, within the past few years, or within the past fifty years, if one may judge from contemporary writings, the change in respect for the Irish name has come about in these United States. When I was educated in the scanty common schools of Virginia and read the text-books there, it seemed to me that I learned but one thing, and that was that everything which had been done toward the settlement of this Country, towards the work of freedom from the mother country, towards the American Revolution and the founding of the American Constitution, was done either by the Puritan English of New England or the Cavalier English of Virginia and the Georgia and Carolina colonies. In fact, every other element seems to have been ignored. It seems that that style of history hasn't altogether gone out of fashion yet, and books are written in that strain even nowadays, although some have been corrected; and I suppose that some of the writers of those books and the teachers who taught from them believed what they wrote and what they taught—but really they couldn't have known a real Irishman. They seem to me to have been almost in the same line as that of the little girl who was learning music, and she had gotten so far along that she could play pieces in two sharps; and so some one asked her "Suppose you get hold of a piece of music written in more than two sharps, what do you do?" She said "I simply take an eraser and scratch the rest of them out!" (Laughter.) That seems to have been the method in which other strata than those of the Puritan and Cavalier in the United States have been treated. But from the early days of American history the South was peopled with Irish too. They came here in numbers in those early days, and they put their impress upon the South. Their record has not been kept so fully and so completely as it has been here in the North, but if you will permit me to read to you a few statements, I think we can show that, man for man, leaving out the vast immigration that has come to the North in the more modern times, they have left a lasting impress upon the South of these United States.

There in the South the introduction of slavery had the effect upon the poor Irish of crushing many a man down to what became the status of the poor white, but, in Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina, Irish colonies were repeatedly founded. In 1734 a colony of 500 Irish settled on the Santee River in South Carolina and, even before that, in 1700, other Irish colonies were started there. Ramsay, in his history of South Carolina, says: "Of all other countries, none has furnished the province with so many inhabitants as Ireland." In North Carolina they were settled as early as 1683; and perhaps their settlement brought forth good fruit for not only, as Doctor Walsh told you was there fought there the earlier battle of the Revolution, but North Carolina came out with its own declaration of independence more than one year before the immortal Declaration of Independence in 1776. (Applause.)

The upper part of Georgia was colonized in 1720. These were mainly people from the north of Ireland, whose woolen industry had been destroyed by English laws of tariff and prohibition of export, but who came here with the intention of founding new homes in the almost savage wilderness and with bitterness for the government which drove them here. They settled also in Virginia, Delaware and Pennsylvania, in ever-increasing numbers. It is needless to speak of the province of Maryland, for there they found the greatest welcome and hospitality.

So great did Irish immigration become, that in 1735 a bill was introduced in Parliament to prohibit emigration from Ireland entirely. Such a bill seems laughable to us now when we know so well what happened one hundred years later with regard to emigration from Ireland. The Irish spread over all the South and stamped their impress upon the Southern States, as is shown by the names of places there. Thus, North Carolina has eight counties with Irish names; South Carolina has three, Maryland five, Virginia eight and Georgia sixteen, while Kentucky has fifteen, Tennessee nine, and Texas has fourteen. One might almost read the Irish roll call in their County names—Burke, Bryan, Carroll, Coffee, Calhoun, Dooly, Dougherty, Earley, Fannin, Fulton, Glynn, Brady, McDuffie, and lots of others.

The War of 1812 with Great Britain brought forth one man of Irish blood—Andrew Jackson—who vanquished British troops

on American soil some weeks after peace had been declared, of which the American commander knew naught, but of which the British Commander was fully aware. That war also brought out Irish commanders on the sea and laid the foundation of the victorious record of the American Navy. In the Mexican War the Irish Americans, generally those of the South, whether privates or officers, gave a good account of themselves, and the names of Hagan, Hayes, McGruder and others are well known throughout the South.

And when we come to the war between brothers,—the Civil War between the North and South,—the Irish names are mainly with the North and for the maintenance of the Union between the States. They saw with prophetic vision the greatness of our united Country. Yet, Irish names are spread upon the pages of Southern achievement too, and the sweetest singer of the Southern war times was a priest of Irish blood—Father Abram Ryan. This is where history trenches upon present day recollection, and there are men present who know these things from their own memories, and not from hallowed tradition. It would take too much time to give the records of these Irishmen of the South at that period, and perhaps on some other occasion the task may be essayed by an abler tongue.

This American Irish Historical Society has a noble field; that is, to gather up the wayside knowledge of men and women of Irish birth and descent in America, who have contributed to the upbuilding of our Country, lest we forget. It has done its work well in the North, and I want it to leave no stone unturned to do it also equally well in regard to the South. I once heard a remark by one who was writing the history of the immigration in America, to the effect that a precious mine of information had been lost by not recording from the lips of the Irish pioneers themselves their experiences when they came hither in such numbers between 1840 and 1860. This Society is striving to fill now such losses as that and to preserve such records, and rescue the fleeting facts for the inspection and enlightenment of the future historian of America. Irishmen and sons of Irishmen in America may rejoice and be glad that this Society has taken up such a noble work as will light the way of future historians to the deeds of the Irish in their work in our American history. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: Ladies and Gentlemen, you have noticed the very beautiful programme before you, and have observed the artistic merit of its form and substance and read a part of John Boyle O'Reilly's famous poem on the front page. A former Vice-President-General has suggested that the poem should be read, and requested me to call on a certain member of the Society whose ability to do it well is conceded by all. It is appropriate that this particular poem be read by the gentleman to whom I am about to extend the invitation because, under his management and direction, this Society added three hundred members to its roll in a single year. It gives me great pleasure to request former President-General Francis J. Quinlan to read the poem. (Applause.)

DOCTOR QUINLAN: When I look at this assemblage it seems that a happy benediction has followed the events of today, when one of our members, a man of peace, a man of gentle thought and word, has been followed from the great highway of our harbor into the streets of our City, and followed by an immense throng of admiring friends and citizens. That man, although the chief dignitary of our Church in this great diocese, is a member of the American Irish Historical Society, and I am happy to allude to this occasion as it seems that a happy benediction has come over us all tonight in commemoration of the event of today and also in closing the feast of this evening.

The piece on the front of our programme is familiar to you all. It is an extract from John Boyle O'Reilly's great classic.

"What have ye brought to our Nation-Building, Sons of the Gael?
What is your burden or guerdon from old Innisfail?
Here build we higher and deeper than men ever built before,
And we raise no Shinar tower but a temple forevermore.
What have ye brought from Erin your hapless land could spare?
Her tears, defeats, and miseries? Are these indeed your share?

"Are the mother's caoine and the banshee's cry your music
for our song?
Have ye joined our feast with a withered wreath and a memory
of wrong?

With a broken sword and treason-flag from your Banba of the Seas?

O, where in our House of Triumph shall hang such gifts as these?

O, Soul, wing forth! what answer across the main is heard?

From burdened ships and exiled lips—write down, write down the word!

"No treason we bring from Erin—nor bring we shame nor guilt! The sword we hold may be broken, but we have not dropped the hilt!

The wreath we bear to Columbia is twisted of thorns, not bays. And the songs we sing are saddened by thoughts of desolate days. But the hearts we bring for Freedom are washed in the surge of tears;

And we claim our right by a People's fight outliving a thousand years!" (Applause.)

MR. McGOWAN: Before we adjourn, I move you that we send a message of congratulation and love to His Eminence the Cardinal who is a member of this Society.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: It is moved by Mr. McGowan and seconded that we send such a message as is outlined in the gentleman's motion, to our fellow-member Cardinal Farley. Those in favor say "aye"; those opposed say "no." It is so voted.

A MEMBER: I move that we extend a rising vote of thanks to the officers for the efficient manner in which they conducted the business of the Society for 1912, and also to the speakers for their interesting and very learned speeches.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: All those in favor of the motion as put, will signify by rising.

(Vote taken standing.)

PRESIDENT-GENERAL LEE: As this concludes the business of the evening, we thank you for your attendance and earnestly invite your presence at our next banquet. We especially urge you to take an interest in the Society's work, obtain the applications of earnest men and women for membership, and each in his own way assist at all times when opportunity offers in making better known the Irish Chapter in American History.



Photograph by Anna Frances Levins.
HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL FARLEY, ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK.
Presented to the society by Miss Anna Frances Levins.

PHOTOGRAPH OF HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL FARLEY, ARCH-BISHOP OF NEW YORK.

PRESENTED TO THE AMERICAN IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY BY ANNA FRANCES LEVINS.

Pursuant to the resolution of the Society passed at the annual banquet on January 17th, 1912, the following message was sent to Cardinal Farley:

AMERICAN IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
OFFICE OF PRESIDENT-GENERAL,
49 Westminster Street;
Providence. R. I.
May 24th 1912.

HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL FARLEY,
Archbishop of New York,
452 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Your Eminence:—

This Society in annual session on January 17th 1912, the day of your happy homecoming to your See as a Cardinal, by unanimous resolution records its rejoicing that a member of this Society, an American, and one so loved and honored, has been selected for this distinction.

Yours most respectfully,

THOMAS ZANSLAUR LEE,
President-General.
EDWARD H. DALY,
Secretary-General.

His Eminence replied as follows:

CARDINAL'S RESIDENCE,
452 Madison Avenue,
New York.
May 28th, 1912.

MR. EDWARD H. DALY, *Secretary General,*
American Irish Historical Society.

Dear Mr. Daly:—

I beg to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of the unanimous resolution of the American Irish Historical Society adopted on the day of my home coming as Cardinal and expressing its gratification at the distinction conferred by the Holy See on the Archbishop of New York.

I appreciate very much this kind courtesy on the part of the Society and would ask you in return to convey my blessing and all best wishes to the members.

Faithfully yours,

JOHN CARD. FARLEY,
Abp. N. Y.

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"THE IRISH CHAPTER IN AMERICAN HISTORY."

BY THOMAS S. LONERGAN.

Paper read at the Annual Meeting of the American Irish Historical Society, New York City, January 17, 1912.

The Irish have been coming to this country for almost three hundred years. In Hotten's list of emigrants, who arrived in Virginia between 1616 and 1620, we find the following Irish names: John Higgins, John Healey, Thomas Casey, James O'Connor, John Duffy, Thomas Dunn, John O'Brien, Thomas Dougherty and Francis Dowling. Those names have a distinctive Hibernian ring. They certainly were not "Anglo-Saxon."

We know that two Irishmen named William Mullins and Christopher Martin came over in the Mayflower, which landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620. During the last half of the seventeenth century, there was a large tide of emigration from Ireland to the American Colonies.

We know that the Irish were in Boston at a very early period. Among the first shopkeepers in our "Modern Athens" in 1634, was an Irishman named James Coogan. The eighth volume of the Journal of the American Irish Historical Society, contains a very able paper entitled: "The Irish Pioneers of New York City" by Victor J. Dowling. In that paper Judge Dowling has proved that Irishmen lived on Manhattan Island as early as the middle of the seventeenth century.

In 1728 over 5,000 Irish emigrants arrived in Philadelphia and during the year 1729 the classification of European emigration to the Province of Pennsylvania was as follows: English and Welsh, 267; Germans, 243; Irish, 5,655. During the first two weeks of August, 1773, according to the official record, 3,500 exiles of Erin arrived at the port of Philadelphia alone, and in the years 1771 and 1772, over seventeen thousand Irish emigrants came to America. The population of Pennsylvania in 1701 was

only 20,000 and in 1749 it had increased to 250,000, largely due to Irish emigration.

The discovery, or rather the re-discovery of America, by Columbus, was the greatest event in the annals of modern times, and since then, the greatest event that I know of, owing to its far-reaching and marvelous results, was the American Revolution. Every student of Anglo-American history knows, or ought to know, that the seeds of that revolution were planted, when England enacted and put into operation the Penal Laws. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries those brutal and inhuman laws forced tens of thousands of Irish Catholics and Irish Presbyterians to seek homes in the American Colonies. All through the Colonial period, wherever Puritan or Cavalier ruled, Catholics had no rights that Protestants were bound to respect, but the American Revolution brought about a new order of things.

Froude and Lecky have both directed attention to the volume of the Irish Emigration from Ulster to the American Colonies during the first seventy years of the eighteenth century. The emigration began after the ruin of the woolen manufacture by the legislation of 1699. According to Hely Hutchinson, within two years after the Irish were prohibited to export their woolen manufactures to any country, 20,000 Presbyterians left Ulster for America.

When the American Revolution began, there was a very large Irish element in New England, the Carolinas and Maryland, New York, Virginia and New Jersey, but Pennsylvania was more distinctively Irish than any other colony. An Irish Catholic, Thomas Dongan, was Colonial Governor of New York from 1683 to 1688. The Carrolls came from Ireland to Maryland in 1689, and they played a glorious part in American history. Charles Carroll of Carrollton and Archbishop John Carroll of Baltimore contributed more than their share to the success of the American Revolution, and no man realized that as fully as did George Washington. The Clintons of New York also played a very important part in civil and military affairs during and after the Revolution. They were Irish and proud of the race from which they sprang.

The third volume of the "American Archives" contains a letter

from Ireland dated September 1st, 1775, to a friend in New York, in which the writer says:—

"Most of the people here in Ireland wish well to the cause in which you are engaged, and would rejoice to find you continue firm and steadfast. The Government is raising recruits throughout the Kingdom. The men are told they are going to Edinburgh to learn military discipline and are then to return."

So you see before the English Government could get a single Irishman to enlist to fight against American Independence, they had to tell him a lie. The facts are well known to every student of the history of the American Revolution. No wonder Lord Mountjoy exclaimed in the British Parliament: "You lost America through the Irish." It is a historical fact that one half of the rank and file of the Continental army were native-born Irishmen and a third of Washington's officers were Irish by birth or descent.

Six months before the skirmish of Lexington, two Irish-Americans, John Sullivan and John Langdon of New Hampshire, captured the arms and ammunition of Fort William and Mary, which were used with good effect on the British at Bunker Hill, where Stark, Reed and Poor first "fleshed their maiden swords." Gen. John Sullivan and his brother James Sullivan, afterwards Governor of Massachusetts, were the sons of a Limerick schoolmaster. Gen. Joseph Reed of New Jersey, Washington's private secretary and faithful friend, was the son of an Irishman. The British Government offered Reed \$50,000 and some high office, if he would desert General Washington. This was his famous reply: "I am not worth purchasing, but the King of Great Britain is not rich enough to do it."

Gen. Richard Montgomery, who fell at Quebec, was born in Donegal, Ireland, and Gen. Stephen Moylan, the Murat of the Continental army, was born in Cork. The Catholic Bishop of that city was his brother. Gen. Daniel Morgan, the hero of Cowpens, according to some writers, was born in Derry. He is represented in a splendid painting in the rotunda of the Capitol of the Nation, dressed in a white hunting shirt.

Gen. Edward Hand was born in County Kerry, Ireland. He was most valuable to Washington in many a hard-fought battle. Gen. Henry Knox was born in Boston, of Irish parents. He was

one of the most distinguished officers of the Revolution, and the founder of the Order of Cincinnatus.

Gen. Andrew Lewis, of Old Donegal, possessed the military genius of his race, and at one time, was very near superseding Washington.

Anthony Wayne was born in Pennsylvania of Irish parents. His victory at Stony Point on the Hudson, was one of the greatest achievements of the war. He rendered glorious services at Germantown and Brandywine.

Gen. John Stark of New Hampshire was the son of Irish parents, and his bravery and patriotism were never questioned. Daniel Webster, when a boy, used to delight in imitating Stark's Irish brogue, although the General never saw Ireland.

Gen. Wm. Thomson and his brother Charles Thomson, secretary of the Continental Congress, were born in Ireland.

Twelve of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen. John Hancock, of Boston, the first signer of that immortal document, was of Irish descent. He and Charles Carroll were the two wealthiest men in America at that time.

The first publisher of the Declaration of Independence was an Irishman, named Dunlap, and it was read to the people in the Court House yard of Philadelphia by John Nixon, another Irishman. The first officer killed in the war for American Independence was a son of Erin. Irish blood flowed freely on every American battlefield from Bunker Hill to Yorktown.

John Barry, the first Commodore of the American navy, was an Irishman from Wexford. He and not Paul Jones was "the father of the American navy." The late Martin I. J. Griffin made Barry's fame secure for all time. Admiral Stewart of the war of 1812, and grandfather of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, was a protégé of "Saucy Jack Barry." The O'Briens of Machias, Maine, the stalwart and daring sons of a Cork man, were the organizers of the "Sons of Liberty," and they were instrumental in winning the first naval battle of the Revolution.

In the House of Lords in the year 1775, the Duke of Richmond made the statement, "Attempts have been made to enlist the Irish Roman Catholics, but the Ministry know well these attempts have proved unsuccessful."

Ramsay, in his history of the United States, says: "The Irish in America were almost to a man on the side of Independence."

Joseph Galloway, an American Loyalist, was examined before a special committee of the English House of Commons. Edmund Burke, whose speech on American taxation is known to every American schoolboy, was a member of that committee. Mr. Galloway, when questioned as to the nationality of the Continental army, replied: "The names and places of their nativity being taken down, I can answer the question with precision. There were scarcely one-fourth natives of America; about one-half were Irish and the other fourth were principally Scotch and English."

An official compilation entitled: "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War," published in 1902, tells us that a large number of Irish served in the Continental army.

It is an established fact, that America could not achieve her independence, without the aid of France. In DeGrasse's fleet, there was a large percentage of seamen of Irish blood, and the vast majority of the officers and men of Count Dillon's Brigade were of Irish descent. Their ancestors rendered immortal services to France, especially at the battle of Fontenoy, where they recalled the palmiest days of Irish valor.

In 1829 Parke Custis, the adopted son of the immortal Washington, said that up to the coming of the French, Ireland furnished to the Continental army, in the ratio of 100 to one of any other nation whatever. The disastrous and bloody days of Long Island, the glories of Trenton, Princeton and Monmouth had all passed away; and the grass had grown green over the grave of many a poor Irishmen, before the flag of France, had floated beside the stars and stripes. "Then honored," said he, "be the good old services of the sons of Erin in the war of Independence. Let the Shamrock be entwined with the laurels of the Revolution and truth and justice guiding the pen of history, inscribe on the tablet of America's remembrance eternal gratitude to Irishmen."

It is well to remember that ten of the Presidents of these United States have had more or less of Irish blood in their veins. Jackson, Buchanan and Arthur were the sons of Irish parents. Madison, Monroe, Polk, Johnson, Cleveland and McKinley, were part Irish and so is Roosevelt.

The parents of Andrew Jackson, the hero of New Orleans, came to this country from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1765, and he was born in North Carolina in 1767. He was elected President of the United States in 1828 and re-elected in 1832. He visited Boston in 1833 as the guest of the Charitable Irish Society, which was organized in 1737 and is still in existence. He died in 1845. Andrew Jackson was one of the most remarkable men that this country has ever produced. His name and fame are part and parcel of American history. He was proud of the Irish race from which he sprang. He frequently paid tribute to the genius and character of the old Celtic race. He was an American in every fibre of his being and a sterling Democrat.

Here is a quotation from former President Roosevelt's speech to the New York Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, on the evening of March 17, 1905.

"On land the Irish furnished generals like Montgomery who fell so gloriously at Quebec, and Sullivan, the conqueror of the Iroquois, who came of a New Hampshire family which furnished governors to three New England States. It was Mrs. Sullivan who said that she used to work in the fields with a future governor of Massachusetts in her arms and future governors of New Hampshire and Vermont tagging behind her.

"The Continental troops were largely from the stock that 'Light Horse' Harry Lee always referred to as 'The Line of Ireland.' Nor must we forget that of this same stock there was a boy during the days of the Revolution who afterwards became the chief American general of his time, and as President one of the public men, who left his impress most deeply upon our nation, old Andrew Jackson, the victor of New Orleans."

Three monuments stand in St. Paul's Churchyard on lower Broadway, New York City, erected to the memory of three famous Irishmen—Richard Montgomery, who died for American liberty, Thos. Addis Emmet, who for twenty years was head of the New York bar, and Dr. William J. McNevin, the foremost scientific chemist of his day.

Let us also bear in mind that eight of the framers of the Constitution of the United States were Irish and three of those were Catholics, and that the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of Philadel-

phia, contributed \$500,000 for the maintenance and support of Washington's starving and ragged army at Valley Forge.

Irish schoolmasters were very numerous in this country before the Revolution. They had no love for England and we have every reason to believe that they instilled into the minds of their students revolutionary principles and a spirit of independence.

There is also every reason to believe, that had the American Revolution failed, this country would most probably be a Province of the British Empire today, and we would be British subjects—eulogizing the divine rights of kings, and instead of having 96,000,000 of people we would have 7,000,000 like Canada.

The Civil War proved conclusively the devotion and loyalty of the Irish to the Stars and Stripes. Every regiment in the Union army had its quota of Irish soldiers. Every good American, regardless of race or creed, is or ought to be proud of the military genius and Spartan patriotism of Sheridan and Meade, Logan and Kearney, Shields and Meagher. The Sixty-ninth regiment of New York, which was exclusively Irish, lost more men in killed and wounded than any other regiment from the Empire State, and the Irish Brigade from Fair Oaks to Chancellorsville added new laurels of immortal glory to the fame of the "Fighting Race." Fully 150,000 native born Irishmen enlisted in the Union Army during the Civil War.

The Irish Brigade at Fredericksburg under the command of General Thomas Francis Meagher consisted of the 69th, 88th and 63rd Regiments of New York, the 28th Massachusetts and the 116th Pennsylvania, in all 1,323 officers and men. Only 200 answered the roll call the following morning. The losses of the Irish Brigade in that battle were much larger than the Light Brigade at Balaklava. Such a record is worthy of notice in all American school histories, which is only giving credit to whom credit is due.

Tennyson's poem on the charge of the Light Brigade, has been the text for writers of our school histories for a third of a century.

Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates" an established book of reference, says in its article on Balaklava:

"About 12,000 Russians, under General Liprandi . . . next assaulted the English, by whom they were compelled to retire, mainly through the charge of the heavy cavalry . . . After

this, from an unfortunate misconception of Lord Raglan's order, Lord Lucan ordered Lord Cardigan, with the light cavalry, to charge the Russian army. The order was most gallantly obeyed, and great havoc was made on the enemy; but, of 670 British horsemen, only 198 returned."

Now, the figures given in East Lake and to be found in Col. Fox's "Regimental Losses in the Civil War," show that the Light Brigade took 673 men into the charge and lost 113 killed, 134 wounded, and 15 missing, a percentage of 38.93 (Fox gives the percentage as 36.7—for some reason omits the prisoners). Of the 673 horses in the charge, 475 were killed and 42 wounded. If we subtract 475, the number of horses killed from the 673, the original number, we have a remainder of 198, the number given by Haydn as that of the surviving soldiers! The glorifiers of the Light Brigade have simply used the figures of the horses killed for those of the men. So much for the immortal achievement of the Light Brigade.

Archbishop John Hughes of New York, the devoted friend and admirer of President Lincoln, was instrumental in preventing the French Government from recognizing the Southern Confederacy at a time when the liberties of this Republic were trembling in the balance.

General James Shields, the only man who ever defeated "Stone-wall" Jackson, was Irish of the Irish. He had the unique distinction of being United States Senator from three States at three different periods. Shields possessed much of the military genius of his race. He was the hero of two wars.

General Philip H. Sheridan, the Moylan of the Union Army, was the son of Irish parents. He was one of the three greatest generals of the Union Army. The names of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan will live forever in American annals as glorious types of American soldiers and patriots.

Dr. Samuel Johnson, the famous English author, once said that "patriotism was the last refuge of a scoundrel." That may be a good epigram, but on general principles it is not true and it never was. I believe that true patriotism is a sublime virtue, implanted by the Almighty in the heart of man. It was patriotism that enabled William Tell to defeat 20,000 Austrians and made Switzerland free—it was patriotism that compelled the Colonies to

rally round the standard of George Washington and won American Independence—it was patriotism that animated the heroism of Tone and Emmet to sacrifice their lives upon the altar of their country, and it was patriotism that fired the immortal genius of Abraham Lincoln and sustained the bravery of the Union soldiers from Bull Run to Appomattox.

General Patrick R. Cleburne, the idol of the Confederate army, was Irish by birth and education. "Stonewall" Jackson, one of Robert E. Lee's most famous generals, was of Irish descent; and Rev. Abraham J. Ryan, the poet-priest of the South, was born of Irish parents.

Since 1820, almost 5,000,000 Irish immigrants have landed on these shores. Men of Irish birth and parentage today are to be found in every walk of life and in every field of intellectual activity contributing by their brain and muscle, their full share to the progress and greatness of the Republic.

As has been well said by a distinguished American writer, "the Irish have been 'structural' in the making of this nation. In the clearing of forests, the building of railroads and the extension of commerce, they have contributed incalculable services to the land of their adoption."

In these opening years of the twentieth century, when the teachings and pernicious doctrines of Materialism, Socialism and Atheism are eating like a cancer into the vitals of the American people, the Irish are a most important element in our composite citizenship. Why? Because they stand for law and order, for virtue and patriotism, for home and family, for God and country.

I for one, am proud of the valor and genius of Irish-American manhood, but I am infinitely prouder of the devotion and virtue of Irish-American womanhood.

Matthew Lyon, the man who by his vote in Congress elected Jefferson President, was a son of the Emerald Isle. William H. Seward, Secretary of State in Lincoln's Cabinet, James G. Blaine and Edgar Allan Poe were of Irish descent. Horace Greeley the founder of the New York Tribune and James Gordon Bennett, the founder of the New York Herald, were the sons of Irish mothers. Joseph Medill, founder of the Chicago Tribune, was Irish. Gilbert Tennant from Armagh was one of the founders

of education in the American colonies. Dr. Allison, an Irishman, was provost of Pennsylvania College more than a century ago. Matthew Carey, the first American writer on political economy, was also an Irishman. Robert Fulton, the famous inventor, was Irish. A. T. Stewart, the first and greatest of our merchant princes, was an Irishman by birth and education.

The greatest sculptor that America ever knew was Augustus St. Gaudens, a Dublin man, and Victor Herbert, our famous musician, is another Dublin man—a grandson of Samuel Lover. Among the greatest actors on the American stage in our own day and generation were John McCullough, Lawrence Barrett and the elder John Drew. They were Irish.

Andrew G. Curtin, the "war governor" of Pennsylvania, was the son of an Irishman.

Joseph Jefferson, whose marvelous impersonation of "Rip Van Winkle" amused and delighted two generations of playgoers, was of Irish blood.

Augustin Daly, dramatist and foremost theatrical manager of his day, was of Irish ancestry.

William Jennings Bryan, the famous statesman and orator, is of Irish lineage.

Joseph I. C. Clarke, journalist, poet and dramatist, was born in Ireland. He is Vice-President of the American Irish Historical Society.

Chief Justice Edward D. White of the Supreme Court of the United States is of Irish descent. He is acknowledged one of the greatest and most learned jurists in the history of our Supreme Court. He is an honorary member of this Society.

John Boyle O'Reilly, poet, patriot and novelist, was editor of the Boston Pilot for twenty years. He was one of the most brilliant Irishmen that ever crossed the Atlantic. His lines on "Wendell Phillips" and his poem on "The Pilgrim Fathers" are classics. No one has ever questioned his Americanism. His motto was "God and Country." He knew no creed, no race, no color, but common humanity.

Patrick Ford, "the noblest Roman of them all," who has edited and published "The Irish World" for more than forty years, is still with us. He was only eight years of age when he arrived on these shores. He received his education in the Public Schools

in Boston. When he was about 14 he tramped the streets of Boston for several weeks trying to get work, but he could get nothing to do, simply because he was an Irish Catholic. Notices stared him in the face everywhere "Boy wanted—no Irish need apply."

He eventually secured work in the office of William Lloyd Garrison's "Liberator" where he remained until the Civil War began, when he and his two brothers and father joined the Union Army. At the close of the War he returned to Boston and a few years later, he came to New York and founded the Irish World which has been for more than two score years, fighting the battles of the Irish race at home and abroad.

It has been estimated by good authorities that at least, 25,000, 000 of our present population have more or less of Irish blood coursing in their veins. Fully one-half of the population of the United States today, is of Irish and German blood, yet we are frequently told that we are "Anglo-Saxon" and that England is our "Mother Country." Now, as a matter of fact, we are no more Anglo-Saxon than we are Hindoos. Europe, not England, is the mother country of America.

This compound word "Anglo-Saxon" is entirely misleading. It was never used by British writers before the middle of the eighteenth century. The phrase "Anglo-Saxon" like the phrase "Scotch-Irish" is a misnomer. The true American type is not a hybrid Anglo-Saxon, but a thoroughbred Celtic-Teutonic race, as our language, our physique and our versatile genius prove.

The Biographical Dictionary of Famous Americans, a standard authority, contains the names of 174 men and women born in Ireland. So that in point of talent and genius, the native born Irish are more numerous in that work, than the native born of any other foreign country except England and Germany. From that fact alone we can see that the Irish who have come to this country have not been all "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

Among the historians, not already mentioned, that I have consulted in the preparation of this paper are—Foote's "Sketches of Virginia," Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia," Peterson's "American Navy," Marmion's "Maritime Ports of Ireland,"

Sparks' "Lives of Washington and Franklin," Lossing's "Field Book of the Revolution," Bancroft's "History of the United States," Condon's "Irish Race in America" and Lawler's "Essentials of American History."

Time and space will not permit me to refer to the many living prelates and divines, both Catholic and Non-Catholic, of Irish birth and descent, who are noted for their learning, sanctity and patriotism. During the past century, the Irish have been well represented in every branch of American journalism, and in all the professions. It is not necessary to give a list of the Irish who are at present prominent on the bench, at the bar and in the halls of legislation. As a matter of fact, the Irish today, are conspicuous in every department of intellectual, industrial and commercial activity, from Maine to Oregon and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

If Columbia should ask the exiles of Erin, what have ye brought to the upbuilding of the Republic? They can answer today, as of old, in the language of a famous Irish-American poet:

"O, willing hands to toil;
Strong natures tuned to the harvest-song, and bound to the
kindly soil,
Bold pioneers for the wilderness, defenders in the field—
The sons of a race of soldiers, who never learned to yield.
Young hearts with duty brimming—as faith makes sweet the due;
Their truth to me their witness, they cannot be false to you."

As a matter of fact, no American writer of distinction has yet done justice to the Irish element in these United States. American historians and biographers so far have given very little credit to the Irish. They have exaggerated their faults and minimized their virtues. My indictment against them is not so much for sins of commission, as for sins of omission. Our American school histories will bear testimony to that fact. The Irish do not desire to take a jot or tittle from the achievements of any other race in our cosmopolitan population, but they do demand and deserve credit where credit is due.

The Irish in America have contributed more than their share to the independence, the upbuilding and the preservation of this republic. They demand only a fair field and no favor. They

glory in the panoply of American citizenship, and fully appreciate the value of the civil and religious liberty which they enjoy. They have never been found wanting in their loyalty and devotion to American institutions, because they recognize to the full that this country has been, for more than a century and a quarter, an asylum for the poor and oppressed of every race and every clime.

SOME EARLY IRISH SETTLERS AND SCHOOLMASTERS IN NEW JERSEY.

BY MICHAEL J. O'BRIEN.

It has often appeared strange to me that members of the American Irish Historical Society do not give more attention than they do to the genealogical works and to the histories of the early American towns and counties. Next to the original records themselves, the Registers of the Genealogical Societies, coupled with the town and county histories, contain more reliable information regarding the early Irish settlers than any other source known to the searcher after historical facts.

It would, of course, be much more interesting if the original Town Records could be examined. There are so many of these, however, and some are so difficult of examination, that it would take a great deal of patient and laborious research to obtain even a portion of the data which they contain, but, in the absence of the originals, reliable substitutes are at hand in the shape of the town histories and family genealogies. There seems to be no doubt that the compilers of local histories faithfully transcribed the records as they were written down by the Town clerks. Students and investigators are thus placed in as favorable a position as is enjoyed by those who can examine the original records. Usually, the text is printed exactly as it is written in the originals, with all the errors, irregularities of spelling, contractions, and eccentricities of punctuation, etc., faithfully reproduced.

To all our members these works are not available, but I do

know that in any one of the public libraries of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington and other large cities—but especially in those I have named—there is enough information obtainable, concerning the Irish colonists, to keep a corps of investigators busy for years to come! In fact our large public libraries are mines of historical wealth to the careful investigator. There is usually such a splendid method of indexing and cross-indexing that one can have a book put into his hands “in less than no time.” The entire work need not be read, for one can quickly extract the “meat” by reference to the indices, and after a little practice it becomes surprising what a faculty one develops for “discovering” the particular books in which the material that he is looking for may be quickly obtained.

While it is true that “the Irish chapter” in early American history has been scantily treated by leading historians, we must not lay all the blame on the shoulders of those historians, for Irish-blooded Americans are themselves much more to blame for neglecting the story of their race and presenting it to the public. I have read much on this subject, written by Irish-Americans, that should never have been published. Conjecture and exaggeration have been indulged in to such an extent, by people who have only superficially examined the subject, as to bring down on us the ridicule of members of other American historical associations. This I know of personally, for it has, more than once, been called to my attention by fellow members of such societies.

As an example of the ease and facility with which reliable historical data may be obtained from the town and county histories, I give here a few notes recently extracted from local histories of New Jersey, after a cursory examination lasting only a few evenings of one week. These extracts were made hastily when searching for other information. A great many other historical “tid-bits” were noticed, but not written down because of their length, and the only object in presenting them here is, as a suggestion to other members who can spare a few hours now and then to devote themselves to the same sort of work, and perhaps compile such a collection of historical facts, as to make it interesting and instructive, not only for themselves but for all other members of the Society.

The names of Thurlogh Swiney and his wife, Mary, appear on the Monmouth County records of the year 1676. In that year he and Francis Jeffrey purchased lands at Deal, and in 1677 the land records contain an entry registering 240 acres in the name of "Thorlogh Swinney." He is thought to have come there from Rhode Island. In his will, dated March 1st, 1683-4, he named his son John, and his wife legatees. John was a minor, for in 1691 he appeared in court with his mother "to choose his guardians."

David Kelly was another early settler in Monmouth County. His "cattle mark" was entered in Middletown Town Book on December 24th, 1698. His father-in-law, Thomas Bills of Shrewsbury, in 1700, deeded him one half his lands "for love and affection." The estate of "David Killey" was administered in 1737. Patrick Kinmon was one of his neighbors. He made his will at Freehold in the year 1709—(*Genealogical Records of Monmouth and Ocean Counties*).

From Fenwick's celebrated *Historical Account of the First Settlement of Salem, in West Jersey*, we learn that as early as 1683 some people "from Tipperary in Ireland" settled in the neighborhood of Cohansey; with the exception of Edward "feitzgared" (Fitzgerald), "Thurlas Shuillivan," James and Joseph Royley, Francis Collins, William Keeley, Henry Hurley, John Healy and William Steel, the last of whom is referred to in a deed for lands in Gloucester County, dated September 20, 1697, as "late of Cork in Ireland," their names have become lost in the mutations of time, although, during the early years of the eighteenth century we find on the county records the names of Murphys, Morpheys, McClaskeys, Roaches, Kellys, Moores and the like, who may have been descendants of the colonists from Tipperary. In referring to the year 1700, Fenwick speaks of "emigrants flocking into Cohansey from New England, Long Island, Wales and Ireland." These people were mostly Presbyterians, and about 1740 we find them visited occasionally by Rev. Samuel Finley and Dr. William Tennent, the distinguished Irish teachers of Pennsylvania.

A famous Revolutionary officer from New Jersey, Colonel John Neilson,—born at Raritan Landing, on March 11th, 1745, was a son of Dr. John Neilson, who, with his brother, James

came to this country from Belfast, Ireland, about 1740. They settled at New Brunswick, as shipping merchants and ship-owners. Their vessels traded with Belfast, Lisbon, Madeira and the West Indies. Colonel Nielson was a member of the Continental Congress from New Jersey in 1778 and 1779—(*History of Union and Middlesex Counties*).

Dennis Lynch purchased 300 acres of land in Cape May County from "The West Jersey Company," previous to 1696. He seems to have been engaged in maritime pursuits, for in the year 1706 he built the sloop *Necessity* on the Delaware—(from *Cape May County Records*).

John Goff, an Irishman, was in Cape May County in 1710. He had numerous descendants, many of whom live in the neighborhood of Dennisville—(from same).

"Another of the early settlers was William Golden. He emigrated to Cape May in or about 1691. He was an Irishman and espoused the cause of James against William and Mary, and fought as an officer in the battle of the Boyne in 1690. As he soon after came to America, he was most likely one of those stubborn Jacobite Catholics that William in his clemency gave permission to flee the country, or abide the just indignation of the Protestant authority for the part he took in said battle to promote its downfall. He, with Rem Garretson, located 1016 acres of land at Egg Harbor, now Beesley's Point. He was one of the Justices of the Court and occupied other prominent stations. He died about 1715, leaving but few descendants, one of whom, his great grandson, Rem G. Golding, now (1857) past 80 years old, lives near the first and original location and has in his possession at the present time the sword with which his ancestor fought and the epaulettes which he wore at the battle of the Boyne"—(from Dr. Beesley's *Early History of Cape May County*).

Among those who signed a subscription list to build a church in Bedminster Township, Somerset County, on December 7th, 1756, were:

Patrick Riley, James Mugelhaney, Moses McGraw, Henry McCann, Daniel McEown, Daniel Karney, Richard McDaniel, William Kerney, David McWilliam, Aaron Boylan, William Cavanagh, Daniel McDaniel, John O'Harah, William Mc-

Clellan, James O'Harah—(from Snell's *History of Somerset County*).

Constantine O'Neill was churchwarden of St. Thomas' Church, at Alexandria, Hunterdon County, in 1760—(Snell.) Charles O'Neill was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Salem County on November 23d, 1739. Bryan Lafferty, William Kelly, John Carey, Samuel Lynch, Daniel McCown, Patrick McEvers, and Hugh Dunn are names I have noted among New Jersey's Justices of the Peace, between 1749 and 1768.

Flemington, the County Seat of Hunterdon County, was called after Thomas Fleming, who came from County Tyrone, Ireland, in or about the year 1746. He and his two brothers, Andrew and Samuel, were the first settlers of what is now Flemington—(Snell, *History of Hunterdon County*).

The prosperous town of Hackettstown, N. J., was named for Samuel Hackett. "The exact date of the first settlement is not known, but, it was not far from 1720. Samuel Hackett was the first settler of which there is any record or tradition. He received ten thousand acres of land from his father-in-law, who had large grants from the king of England. He was a judge of Morris county. . . . About 1760, there were other settlements made by two distinct parties, one of which included the Ayers, Landons and Hazens, who came from Vermont. The other party, under the leadership of Thomas Helms, came in the same year from the neighborhood of Omagh, the County seat of Tyrone in the northern part of Ireland. They were undoubtedly influenced to locate here by Hackett, who was also an Irishman. . . . The Ayers and other Irish settlers were firm patriots, while the Hazens were tories"—(from Snell's *History of Warren County*).

Among the pioneer families of Somerset County are mentioned McEowns, Boylans, McMartins, Kennedys, McBrides, Logans, Kellys, and Laffertys. William McEown was a noted Revolutionary soldier from Somerset and several times represented the county as a member of the Assembly. Enos Kelly was an early member of the legislature from that County before the Revolution—(from Dr. Abraham Messler's *Centennial History of Somerset County*).

With few exceptions, all who have written on "the Irish

chapter in American history" have confined themselves to the part taken in the events of the Revolution by Irish soldiers, or by those of Irish descent. While it is, unquestionably, an interesting and a glorious chapter, I don't know why we have devoted ourselves to it to the exclusion of all other fields in which Irishmen have made their mark in American history. Perhaps it is because the information is found to be more readily obtainable than any other, or, perhaps the man of Irish blood loves to read of the prowess of "The Fighting Race." But, however it be, in our enthusiasm for the soldier and the sailor, we seem altogether to have overlooked the fact, that in another noble field of endeavor, and, in some respects, one infinitely more important, men of Irish blood occupied a certain place for which they have received but scant recognition, from the prominent historians, and of whom the American reading public know nothing whatever. I refer to the early Irish schoolmasters.

Several of the local historians of New Jersey testify to the presence and influence of the Irish schoolmaster in the Colony from its very early days. Among the schoolmasters of New Jersey, who taught the children of the Dutch, German and Huguenot settlers, some were either "Scotch or Irish redemptions, who, qualified to teach, sold their 'time' to some public-spirited man, that 'the cause of learning and polite manners' might thereby be advanced"—(Dr. Francis Bazley Lee, *New Jersey as a Colony and as a State*, Vol I, page 355).

"Many of our school teachers were Irishmen"—(Beekman, *Early Dutch Settlers of Monmouth County*).

"The first schoolhouses were log structures of a truly primitive style. The teachers were men who came into the neighborhood prospecting, or without any regular employment . . . some of whom were smart, passably-educated young Irishmen," etc.—(W. Woodford Clayton, *History of Middlesex County*).

"Many of those employed as teachers were of foreign birth, either Englishmen or Irishmen"—(*History of Morris County*).

"The teachers were generally emigrants from Ireland, England, or Scotland, and they took upon themselves the task of giving tuition, mostly as a mode of self-support in preference to manual labor or mechanical industry. . . . There is evidence to show that, if learning was not deep, it was good as far as it went

and answered substantially the purposes of the honest yeomanry of that day and their children"—(Dr. Abraham Messler, *Centennial History of Somerset County*).

A number of Irishmen are mentioned in the county histories as among "the first teachers." At the first school established at Bound Brook, Peter Walsh was appointed teacher in the year 1768 and continued in charge until "The Academy" was erected in 1800. In 1801, an academy was founded at Somerville, and "the first teacher employed was Lucas George, an Irishman, who proved to be a fine scholar and an efficient instructor"—(Messler). One of his successors was John Walsh.

One of the "earliest teachers" in Kingwood township was "Robert Taylor, a native of Ireland." As soon as he reached this country, (in 1759), he got an engagement to teach school at Kingwood, but, after a few years, he abandoned this calling to become bookkeeper for the iron works at High Bridge, noted as the first to be established in America (1700). When head of the industry, in 1775, he showed his sympathy for the patriot cause by casting cannon-balls for the army, which he sent in wagons to Trenton and New Brunswick. The great iron works now bear his name.

John McCarter, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, was a teacher in Sussex County in 1773. He joined the Revolutionary forces to become commissary in a New Jersey regiment and served throughout the whole war. He was a highly educated man and contributed a number of articles to the newspapers in support of Jefferson, which attracted much public attention. His son, Benjamin McCarter, was a tutor at Newton Academy for some years after the war.

In 1765, "William Crosby, an Irishman," was a teacher in Sussex County. He too joined the Revolutionary forces and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. The Irish teacher and soldier is described as "a tall, finely-built man, fond of relating to his pupils the scenes of the war"—(Snell).

Other Sussex County schoolmasters mentioned by Snell were Patrick McIlvaney and George Matthews, both born in Ireland. They were "pedagogues of much fame," who "left their impress upon the youthful minds of the vicinity." Among the Irish teachers in New Jersey I also note the following: Timothy

Murphy and Charles Kelly, at Raritan, shortly after the Revolutionary War. Murphy became a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Monmouth County. His son, Francis Murphy, also became a judge of the same court. His grandson, Joseph Murphy, was a judge at Freehold, while his great-grandson was the distinguished writer and historian, Hon. Henry C. Murphy of Brooklyn, who, under President Buchanan's administration, was United States minister to The Hague—(Salter's *Old Times in Old Monmouth*).

"The first teacher employed in the first frame schoolhouse in the Pequannock District was Patrick Caffrey, who continued to teach until 1812." When the second war with England began, Master Caffrey suddenly left his school and enlisted in the service of the United States—(*History of Morris County*).

"Patrick Murdock, who had been a teacher for several years at Wilmington, Del., took charge of the Latin school attached to the Elizabeth Academy in 1789." In 1801, "Edmund D. Barry of Trinity College, Dublin, an exile of Erin, well known in after years as Dr. Edmund D. Barry, Episcopalian clergyman and a most successful teacher," took charge of the Latin school. At Plainfield, "there are a number of teachers spoken of after the year 1701 to 1800, among them a Mr. McNulty"—(From Clayton's *History of Union and Middlesex Counties*).

Other teachers in Union county, about the opening years of the last century, were named Quinlan, Dooley, Walsh, McCord, and Wheelen.

At East Millstone, "teachers named Flannery and Welsh are remembered by the older people as being here about the opening of the nineteenth century"—(Snell). In Warren County are also found traces of the Irish schoolmaster. At a log schoolhouse erected at Lower Harmony, during the Revolution, "Masters Cunningham and Sheridan" are mentioned among its "earliest teachers." In referring to the pioneers of Franklin Township, Snell says: "Guy O'Brien located at Broadway, where he spent his lifetime. Mr. O'Brien was a teacher by profession and also represented the legal profession in the Township." Again: "The Hipp school was the oldest in Mansfield township. An Irishman named Conant taught there as early as 1810. Though considered a great scholar in

his day, Mr. Conant was a very eccentric man." He is thought to have been engaged in the Irish Rebellion of 1798, for, we are told "he was compelled to leave Ireland on account of his political views."

Other early New Jersey schoolmasters, all of whom are referred to as natives of Ireland, were: Oliver Dunleavy in Hunterdon County; William Dougherty, "the first teacher in the Mountain Grove District"; "Master Fitzpatrick," who taught at Larison's Corners sometime during the eighteenth century, and Francis Finigan, at Bethlehem Presbyterian Church school, the first established in that vicinity.

The earliest reference to a school on the records of the town of Perth Amboy is in July, 1765, when Dr. Robert McKean, brother of the famous Thomas McKean, governor of Pennsylvania, undertook the establishment of a school, which he conducted until October, 1767. Both of his parents were natives of Ireland. The town was without a teacher until August, 1768, when "Master MacNaughton" began a school. Whitehead, in his *History of Perth Amboy*, says he was a native of Ireland. In the New Jersey Archives I find references to Timothy Kenny, in Gloucester County, in 1744; James Murphy, at Hanover in 1754; Nugent Kelly, at Woodbridge in 1759; John Reily and John Lynch, at Moorestown in 1765; Simon Williams, at Elizabethtown in 1766, and Terence Reilly, at Hackensack in 1769, all schoolmasters from the Old Land, whose influence was directed in moulding the intellect and character of many a New Jersey youth.

A celebrated grammar school was opened at Elizabethtown in the year 1746, and among its most noted teachers we find Dr. Hugh Knox, a native of Ireland, and Francis Barber, son of Patrick Barber of County Longford, who came over with the Clintons in 1729. Doctor Knox is celebrated as the teacher of Alexander Hamilton, as well as of many others who made their mark in the stormy days preceding the Revolution. Master Barber continued teaching at Elizabethtown until 1776, when he organized the third Battalion of New Jersey troops. He had a most distinguished career as an officer in the war of the Revolution.

Even the famous "College of New Jersey"—now Princeton

University—in its formative stages, was under special and enduring obligations to Irishmen and their sons. The original foundation of the college was the establishment of the school at Elizabethtown. Celtic zeal and scholarship were associated with the institution from its earliest years, as several of its teachers were Irish, while most of those who had been actively engaged in founding the college were educated at the "Log College" at Neshaminy, Pa., or in schools taught by those who had been instructed there by the famous County Armagh teachers, William Tennent and his three sons. Thus it came to pass that an humble institution, whose patron—(James Logan of Pennsylvania)—was an Irishman, which was established by an Irishman—(William Tennent)—and where Irishmen and their sons labored for many years, was the means of training many talented youth for honor and usefulness in their generation, and who, in turn, founded other schools of learning in the Colonies. Their share in the foundation of the New Jersey College, and their sacrifices on behalf of education, should have earned for those honored teachers a more enduring place in American history than has been accorded them by the historians.

ANNUAL FIELD DAY OF THE SOCIETY HELD IN NEW
YORK CITY, MAY 31st, 1911.

The Society issued the following notice of its Annual Field Day:

THE AMERICAN IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Announcement for the Field Day of the Society for the Year 1911.

The Field Day of the American Irish Historical Society for the year 1911 will be held in the City of New York on Wednesday, May 31st, at 1.30 P. M. at the "CLAREMONT," 126th Street and Riverside Drive.

The program will include an address by Doctor Thomas Addis Emmet, one of the founders of the Society, on the Battle of Harlem Heights. Dr. Emmet will be the guest of honor. It is desired that the New York Chapter should be strongly represented on this occasion. The accommodation at the "CLAREMONT" will provide for one hundred persons. An excellent menu has been selected for the luncheon, and the price of tickets has been fixed at five dollars each, which should be sent to the Secretary-General. On account of the limited seating capacity of the "CLAREMONT" restaurant, no applications will be received for tickets for guests until our members have had an opportunity to signify whether or not they will attend. On account of the restaurant's limited capacity, invitations for this occasion will be confined to the members in the immediate locality and the officers, including the honorary officers.

It is hoped to make this the most important field day the Society has ever participated in. We shall have with us Dr. Emmet, the most distinguished member of our Society, whose name is held in honor for the achievements of his long career, his noble qualities of character, his record in the field of historical research and his unselfish love for the Irish race. We ask and respectfully urge you to make prompt response to this notice as the Committee must advise the "CLAREMONT" of our requirements by the 28th.

THOMAS ZANSLAUR LEE,
President-General.

Address 49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

PATRICK F. McGOWAN,

Secretary-General,

225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The reading by Mr. John J. Lenehan of New York of Doctor Emmet's paper was received with close attention by a large gathering.

The paper, substantially in the form presented at the Field Day is printed in Volume X of this Society's Journal.

Preceding Dr. Emmet's paper, a paper was read by Hon. John D. Crimmins of New York,—

THE BATTLE OF HARLEM HEIGHTS.

Leading up to the earlier operations which were followed by the Battle of Harlem Heights, on which a paper will be read by our fellow-member, the eminent historian, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, I am taking the liberty to read extracts from a paper written for and read before the New York Historical Society by Henry B. Dawson in the sixties.

The declaration of independence was read in City Hall Park, General Washington being present, on July 4th 1776. We must bear in mind that this date fixed the determination of the American people to resist the oppression, taxation and mal-administration of the English Government. When we take into consideration the difficulties of transport and the patriots from Virginia and New Hampshire traveling all that distance through blazed paths and reaching New York in time to enable Washington to present a front against the British on the 22nd of August, we realize it was a wonderful achievement.

On that day, the enemy, commanded by General Sir William Howe and "greatly strengthened by the arrival of heavy reinforcements from Europe, had landed at Gravesend Bay with an army of not less than 30,000 effective troops; he had subsequently occupied all the southwestern portions of Long Island."

"At the same time General Sullivan, at the head of a small force of undisciplined and imperfectly armed American troops had occupied Brooklyn and its vicinity, and he was diligently preparing for a proper and timely opposition to the enemy should a rapid movement on New York be attempted, while General Washington, in person, with the main body of the army, at the same time, was diligently and laboriously preparing for the defence of the lines within the City, and for the obstruction of the enemy's progress by water, should the immense naval power, then at Staten Island, attempt to coöperate with his army."

"Heavy reinforcements having been sent to Brooklyn, to counteract this movement of the enemy, on Sunday, the 25th of August, three days after the enemy had landed at Gravesend, General Sullivan was superseded in the command of Long Island

by General Israel Putnam." Mr. Dawson at this point makes reflections on General Putnam, which I shall not repeat; he is of the opinion that if General Sullivan had been permitted to remain in command, the terrible defeat of the American forces at Brooklyn on Tuesday, the 27th of August, would not have occurred.

In this engagement, General Sullivan distinguished himself. We read that he found himself hemmed in and trapped between the Hessians and the English under Clinton, and driven from one to the other by their superior forces. The Americans fought desperately for a while, but they were swiftly cut down and trampled upon by the cavalry, or bayoneted by the Hessians without mercy. The Hessians fought with desperation against Sullivan, and gave no quarter. They had been told by their English masters that the Americans would not suffer one of them to live, and that their sentiment was total extinction. General Sullivan was taken prisoner. Then followed, in the night of Thursday, the 29th of August and on the next morning, the retreat from Long Island to New York—"that most masterly movement, in which an over-ruling providence in an especial manner coöperated with the General-in-Chief, Generals Alexander McDougal and John Glover and Acting-Quarter-Master-General Hugh Hughes, under whose personal direction, the wreck of General Putnam's command was plucked from the hand of the victorious enemy, and restored to the service of the country." These names are familiar to us. History tells us that three native-born Irishmen commanded Pennsylvania regiments in the actions that took place around New York at this time, viz., Col. John Shea, Edward Hand and John Montgomery. The regiment of Col. Shea was considered the best equipped command of any then assembled. "They are," said General Heath, after reviewing them at Kingsbridge, "the best disciplined of any troops I have yet seen in the army." Col. John Haslett, born in Ireland, a noted scholar of his day, and many times member of his State Assembly, commanded a Delaware regiment, composed largely of Irishmen, and Samuel Smith was then commencing his brilliant military career as captain in Col. Smallwood's Maryland Regiment, which distinguished itself so bravely on Long Island when General Sullivan commanded a division of the army and Col. Henry Knox had charge of the artillery.

The first stand the Americans made on Manhattan Island was at Inclenberg, a location between 34th and 42nd Streets and Fifth Avenue, where their defence was so weak and futile that they were forced to flee, to the extreme mortification of General Washington. Mr. Dawson then goes on to tell how some of the General Officers of the enemy's army and their respective staffs were detained for refreshments by Mary, the wife of Robert Murray. This was on the 15th of September, 1776. The English army landed at several points on the East River and "immediately pushed forward to the high grounds in the vicinity of Yorkville and Manhattanville, and during the evening they rested with their right on Horen's Hook, near the foot of East 89th Street, and their left on the bank of the Hudson near Bloomingdale, with outposts and pickets extended to the southern border of Harlem Plain from McGowan's Pass on the East, along Vandewater's Heights, where stood Bloomingdale's Lunatic Asylum, to the high ground at Manhattanville on the bank of the Hudson on the West." "At the most advanced of the outposts of the American army on the west, which occupied a house on the plain, not far from Manhattanville, a body of Connecticut Light Troops, known as the Rangers, and commanded by Lt. Col. Thomas Knowlton, was posted, while at some further distance to the southward and eastward, on the high ground below the Plains, were posted the 2nd and 3d Battalions of British Light Infantry, commanded by Majors Turner, Strabonzie and Hon. John Maitland, and supported by the 42nd or Royal Highland Regiment, the well known Black Watch; while further to the southeast, along the high grounds that skirt the lower margin of the Plains, were the first and Fourth Battalions of British Light Infantry, commanded by Majors Thomas Musgrove and John Johnson; and on the high ground, near the upper extremity of the Central Park, which is now occupied by a square stone block house, was posted a large body of German Troops, under the command of Count Donop; while supporting the whole, a short distance in the rear, was the remainder of the reserve of the army—embracing three battalions of British Grenadiers, the Fourth Highland Battalion and the 33d Regiment of the Line, commanded by General, the Earl Cornwallis."

"The night of the 15th of September was thus spent by the

respective forces, and both of them appeared to have quietly sought the repose to which the labors and anxieties of the day entitled them. At an early hour of the following morning, however, a heavy body of the enemy's Light Infantry, moved down the Hill to the Plain in his front, and advancing toward the position occupied by Lt. Col. Knowlton, it opened a fire at fifty yards' distance." This locates very clearly in my mind the principal part of the battle, as will be described in Dr. Emmet's paper. After the first attack of the enemy, the Americans fell back on the main body on the high ground north from the Plains, now the property of the Christian Brothers. The English pursued until they came in sight of the main body of the American Army on the heights. The paper of Mr. Dawson goes on to tell how Col. Joseph Reed, the Adjutant-General of the Army, who had witnessed the entire engagement, went over to General Washington who was then on the high ground west of Eighth Avenue, now owned by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, for the purpose of soliciting some support for the Rangers who were contending so gallantly with the enemy.

We read in Haltigan's "The Irish in the American Revolution," that Col. Joseph Reed, later General Reed, "was one of the most devoted men in the Revolution. He ever retained the confidence and highest esteem of Washington and the other patriotic leaders. He was born in Trenton, N. J., on August 27th, 1741, his father having emigrated from Ireland earlier in the 18th century. He was an Irish American of the best type, and graduated from Princeton in 1757."

The Battle of Harlem Heights should be of particular interest to the members of the American Irish Historical Society for the reason that so many of the officers who participated in it were men of our race, not to speak of the large number of privates in Washington's Army who were of Irish birth or descent.

In his paper, Mr. Dawson goes on to say that to more perfectly insure success, a disposition was made on the Plain before the enemy's position, as if an attack on his front was contemplated, while at the same time, Lieutenant-Colonel Knowlton, with his battalion of Rangers, and Major Leitch with three companies of Col. Weeden's Regiment from Virginia, were detached from the main body, with orders to move by detours. Mr. Dawson

fully describes the different actions, and speaks of the Light Infantry rushing down the hill, which is now intersected by 128th Street, between 11th and 12th Avenues, to the Plain below, taking possession of some fences and bushes which were in the immediate vicinity of Maretje Davit's Vly, a marshy streamlet which, at that time, rose in the plain near the present line of 124th Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

These locations give us a clear idea of the positions of both armies. "As has been stated, the enemy was drawn from the Heights to the Plain, from the feint on his front, when the two attacking columns, led respectively by the Adjutant-General and Lieutenant-Colonel Knowlton, fell on his flanks, and the action commenced. Within a few minutes Major Leitch received three balls in his side and was carried to a neighboring farm-house, where he was attended under special orders from General Washington, by John Passenger, a butcher from the City of New York, then one of the commissaries of the Army. Within a few minutes afterward, Lieutenant Colonel Knowlton also fell, mortally wounded, and after having been mounted on the horse of the Adjutant-General, he was carried from the field by that officer, and died soon afterwards, it is said, in the house of Col. Morris," now known as the Jumel Mansion on 161st Street, between St. Nicholas and Edgecombe Avenues. In the engagement that led up to one part of the Battle of Harlem Heights, the British Army was scattered over quite a section near the vicinity where we are sitting, but the principal engagement or the battle proper was fought on the Plain as will be described in Dr. Emmet's paper. Lieut.-Col. Knowlton and Major Leitch were young men of high promise. At this time Major Leitch's command was distinguished as being "the flower of Virginia." Two days after the battle, Gov. George Clinton, who would have been qualified for membership in the American Irish Historical Society, wrote from the camp in these words:

"The battle has animated our troops, gave them new spirits and erased every bad impression the retreat from Long Island etc. had left on their minds. They find they are able with inferior numbers, to drive their enemy, and think of nothing now but conquest."



WILLIAM MACLAY.

Photographed from the original miniature which is in the possession of
the family of Judge William Maclay Hall of Pennsylvania.

MONUMENT AT SOUTHBURG, CONNECTICUT,
TO MARK THE ENCAMPMENT OF ROCHAMBEAU'S
ARMY IN 1781.

A monument to commemorate the encampment of the French Army, the auxiliary force under Washington in the War of American Independence, while moving from Newport to Yorktown in 1781, will be erected on French Hill, Southbury, Connecticut, on June 30th, 1912, by Captain Laurence O'Brien of New Haven, Connecticut, under the auspices of this Society. This will be the second monument erected in Connecticut marking the site of the French Army's encampments in that State.

It includes a bronze medallion panel by Mr. Kelley of New York, containing the portrait of General Rochambeau, Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, and the names of De Ternay, De Grasse, Lafayette, Dillon and Walsh.

Mr. Dennis H. Tierney, Vice-President of this Society for Connecticut, erected a similar monument in 1904 on the then so-called "Break Neck Hill," now Rochambeau Heights, in the town of Middlebury (then town of Waterbury) Connecticut; and it is hoped that every camp ground which was occupied by the French Army between Newport and Yorktown will be thus marked.

It is interesting to know that the Irish Brigade, which was then in the service of France, petitioned the French King to do the Brigade the honor of allowing them to come here and assist Washington in gaining the independence of America.

WILLIAM MACLAY.

Senator from Pennsylvania in the first United States Senate,
1789-1791.

He has been called "Father of the Democratic Party" because in the absence of Thomas Jefferson in Europe, Maclay led the successful fight against the introduction of monarchical forms in the "new" Government. See Vol. IX, Journal of the American Irish Historical Society, pp. 279-300.

THE CALIFORNIA CHAPTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17th, 1912.

The Annual Meeting of the California Chapter, American Irish Historical Society, was held in the large hall of the St. Germain Restaurant, No. 60 Ellis St., President Robert P. Troy, presiding. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read. The Treasurer's report was reported as correct by the Auditing Committee. Bills for printing and postage were ordered paid.

The following officers were nominated and elected to serve for the year 1912: President, Robert P. Troy; Vice-President, Capt. Thos. F. McGrath; Secretary, John Mulhern; Treasurer, Jeremiah Deasy; Historiographer, R. C. O'Connor; Librarian, Dr. W. B. Howard; Sergeant-At-Arms, Joseph P. O'Ryan.

The Secretary reported that an open meeting of the Society was held in the Colonial Room of the St. Francis Hotel, on the evening of August 31st, 1911 at which Rev. A. F. Trivelli, S. J. president of St. Ignatius College, addressed those present, selecting for his subject, "Higher Education in Ireland." The attendance was large and the lecture was appreciated.

Fourteen new members joined the Chapter in 1911, as follows: P. D. Mullaney, Jeremiah Mahony, Patrick Broderick, Rev. M. D. Connolly, Daniel O'Sullivan, Frank C. Drew, Peter J. McCormick, Rev. John Rogers, Life Member; Patrick Martin San Diego; R. M. Tobin, J. Emmett Hayden; Gentlemen's Sodality of St. Ignatius Church, by Rev. Father Foote; and Thos. F. Riley of Bryn Mawr, near Philadelphia. Among the new members who have already joined in 1912, are Rev. Michael Murphy, Owen E. Brady, Garrett W. McEnerney, Miss Marcella Agnes Fitzgerald of Gilroy, and Mr. John J. Mahony. Capt. James Connolly of Coronado has sent his dues, so that his membership in the Society may be identified with the California Chapter.

Treasurer Deasy called attention to the fact that the rules of the Society required that the names of all applications for mem-

bership should be submitted at a regular meeting of the Chapter, which heretofore had not been done. In order to correct any informality in the past, the names of all members were read and on motion were elected members of the California Chapter.

The meeting then adjourned to the Dining Room, where an excellent dinner awaited them. At its close, President Troy arose and welcomed the members and their guests. He expressed his thanks for the honor conferred by electing him president of the California Chapter for the second time. He closed an excellent address with an appeal to those present to induce their friends to join the Society.

President Troy then called on Rev. A. M. Skelly O. P., who delivered an interesting address on the work of the Society and the valuable services it was rendering to the Irish people in making the part they took in the upbuilding of this great country, better known.

Jeremiah Deasy then read an interesting and valuable paper on the "Meaning of Irish Names," giving the original Gaelic roots and the great variety of names springing from them. A recess followed during which Mr. George A. Connolly sang, Rev. Father Murphy recited, and Mr. Thomas V. O'Brien of Haywards addressed the company.

Afterwards, Capt. Thos. F. McGrath, spoke feelingly on the death of Martin I. J. Griffin, the great Catholic historian and editor, who was a valuable member of the American Irish Historical Society. His motion that a committee be appointed to draft suitable resolutions to his memory, carried. President Troy appointed Thos. F. McGrath, Jeremiah Deasy and R. C. O'Connor.

R. C. O'Connor, State Vice-President and Historian of the Chapter, read a carefully prepared paper on John T. Doyle of Menlo Park, one of California's early pioneers, a successful lawyer and a remarkably able man.

The committee appointed earlier in the evening, then offered the following preamble and resolutions on the death of Martin I. J. Griffin, which were unanimously adopted.

"Since the last meeting of the California Chapter of the American Irish Historical Society, a distinguished, talented, and revered member of the Executive Council of the parent organ-

ization in the East, Martin I. J. Griffin, has been called to his eternal reward."

Martin I. J. Griffin was born October 23rd, 1842, at Philadelphia, Pa. He died at Philadelphia, November 10th, 1911, beloved by all who knew him or knew his work. Mr. Griffin's life was devoted to the objects and purposes of the American Irish Historical Society. His "Life of Commodore John Barry, Father of the American Navy" his books entitled "Catholics and the American Revolution" and his other patriotic works are living testimonials to his industry and zeal in the cause of historic truth.

For years he has been historian of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of Philadelphia. He was founder of the American Catholic Historical Society of the same City and Editor and Proprietor of the American Catholic Historical Researches, since 1886; Organizer of the Parnell Branch of the Land League in Philadelphia and delegate to all Land League National Conventions.

Mr. Griffin is said to have organized more Irish societies, literary, beneficial, total abstinence and patriotic and to have been longer connected with Catholic Journalism, than any man in America.

Therefore: In consideration of the eminent services rendered to our race, by his untiring zeal, and patient research in the proper and truthful representation of our History,

Be it Resolved: That we, the California Chapter of the American Irish Historical Society, express our deep regret at the great loss which our Society has sustained in the death of Martin I. J. Griffin; and

Resolved: That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting and that a copy be sent to the parent Society in New York with the request that it be inserted in the Annual Journal of the Society.

THOS. F. MCGRATH,
R. C. O'CONNOR,
JEREMIAH DEASY, } Committee.

A congratulatory telegram received from the American Irish Historical Society in session on the same evening in New York City was read with applause and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

JOHN T. DOYLE.

BY RICHARD C. O'CONNOR.

Paper read before the California Chapter of the Society,
January 17, 1912.

The subject of this sketch was born in New York of Irish parents, November 26, 1819. His grandfather, Edmond Doyle, was a native of the City of Kilkenny, Ireland. He joined the Rebels in County Wexford in 1798, and the British authorities, unable to punish him personally, wreaked their vengeance on his family. His home was gutted, his furniture turned into the street and burned, and his family, which was a large one, was scattered, the children being turned out for the time among different relatives. Mr. Doyle's father was sent to a farmer named Billy Doyle, who lived at a place called "The Sallies." While there he was often visited by his father at night, who gave him bullets to play with. The family, like so many others of that time, was never reunited.

After the war the old gentleman got an opportunity of getting away to America, of which he readily availed himself, and settled in Philadelphia. Mr. Doyle's father, also named John, did not come to America until after the war of 1812. He joined his father in Philadelphia. The meeting between father and son is very feelingly told by the latter, in a letter written to his wife in Ireland in 1818 which is still in possession of Mr. Doyle's family and is cherished as a precious heirloom.

Business not being good in Philadelphia at his trade, a printer's he went to New York, where his brother Lewis was living. After working at his trade for some time, he was employed by a bookseller "to hawk maps" as he quaintly terms it at seven dollars a week. After the town was well supplied he was discharged. The experience which he had gained, however, served him well. Seeing that money could be made by selling pictures, he went into the business himself, and soon was able to open a bookstore in connection with his other business in which he continued, with a brief interval of a few months, till 1852. His store was

237 Broadway, then a street of fashionable residences, where lived such men as Dr. McNevin, the celebrated Irish exile, Dr. Mott, Recorder Riker, Counsellor Samson and other local celebrities of the day. Philip Hone, the mayor of the city, lived at 235 Broadway and John Jacob Astor, and John G. Coster in the block next below, where the Astor House now stands.

Love of Ireland Ingrained.

It was there Mr. Doyle was born ,and there he lived until he grew to young manhood. This book store was the rendezvous of those exiled Irishmen who were conspicuous in the insurrections of 1798 and 1803. Mr. Doyle often spoke in later years of these exiles who were neighbors and intimate friends of his father. He grew to young manhood with the younger generation of Emmets and others and had often listened to the story of the imprisonment at Fort George and of the examination of the prisoners by a commission appointed by the British Government. "On account of my association with these men," he once told me, "apart from any feeling I may have inherited, I have had a love of Ireland ingrained in me and all my people here," pointing to his family, "are thoroughly Irish," to which there was a chorus of assent by the young people.

In 1830, supposing the Catholic Emancipation Act recently passed, would restore prosperity to Ireland, the father returned to his native land, and while he looked around for some favorable place to engage in business his boys were sent to school to an academy called "Burrell's Hall" in the ancient city of Kilkenny. There the Latin grammar was taught in Latin and the boys were expected to account for linguistic phenomena by such rules as "vocative caret," "verbum concordat," and the like. Mr. Doyle used humorously to say that his only acquisition at this institution of learning was an elegant "brogue." This he quickly dropped, however, for later in life there was no trace of it left on his tongue.

Doyle and Vanderbilt.

Disappointed in his vision of Irish prosperity, Mr. Doyle's father returned to America and resumed his business of bookseller, to which he added with indifferent success, however, that

of publisher. Mr. Doyle was sent to school to the Columbia grammar school, and afterwards to Georgetown College, where he graduated valedictorian in 1838. Subsequently he received a master's degree and after half a century that of LL.D. He studied law and practiced in his native city with growing success, until 1851, when he visited Nicaragua from curiosity and there met Commodore Vanderbilt, founder of the wealthy house of that name. Mr. Vanderbilt was then at the head of a company chartered to construct a ship canal across the country to connect the two oceans. They went up the San Juan river together in a little stern-wheeled steamer, just built and bound up stream on her first trip, and with the first load of passengers, under the charge of a native pilot. On reaching the Machuca rapid her power appeared insufficient to surmount it, but after two or three attempts and failures, the Commodore took the helm himself, and after learning from the pilot just where the channel lay requested "some one to go and stand on that safety valve." This office Mr. Doyle performed for him, and the boat after a struggle went heaving and tumbling up the stream. It was the first time the rapid had been run, but having once been proved practicable it became the common course thereafter.

On returning to New York, Commodore Vanderbilt proposed to Mr. Doyle to go back to Nicaragua and take charge of the interests of the canal company in that country. Dazzled by the magnitude of the enterprise, with all its possibilities, he accepted the position of general agent of the company and returned to Nicaragua as such in the following October. He remained there several months during which he built the Transit road from the lake to the Pacific and organized the trans-Atlantic service between the two oceans; but the company failing to obtain the English money on which it relied to build the canal, its business became that of a transportation line between California and the East, and Mr. Doyle resigned his charge to resume the practice of his profession.

Law and Literature.

While in Nicaragua he familiarized himself with the Spanish language, which he subsequently put to such good use in the practice of his profession in California. As agent of the trans-

portation company, he became involved in a lawsuit in Nicaragua, and so different were the legal proceedings from anything in his experience that he regarded the incident in a humorous rather than a serious light. Many years after while reading the "Merchant of Venice" he was so struck with the similarity of the constitution of the Venetian Court, as described by Shakespeare, with the Court of Nicaragua, that he wrote a long letter to Lawrence Barrett, the actor, pointing out the similarity and giving it as his opinion that Shakespeare must have been familiar with the methods of legal procedure in Venice, which were in their origin, and remained in their practice the same as those of Spain, from which country doubtless Shakespeare took it. This very interesting and instructive letter is too long to insert here. It was published in the *Overland Monthly* for July, 1886. The attention of Horace H. Furness, then engaged in the preparation of his Variorum edition of Shakespeare, was called to this letter and he inserted it almost entire in his notes on the "Merchant of Venice," prefacing it with these words:

"In the *Overland Monthly* for July, 1886, there appeared a letter addressed to Mr. Lawrence Barrett, an article by Mr. John T. Doyle, entitled 'Shakespeare in Law; The Case of Shylock.' It supplies information in the trial scene which I have searched for in vain elsewhere, and presents Portia's conduct of the trial in a light certainly novel." Mr. Doyle subsequently sent the paper to Mr. Furness and received the following complimentary acknowledgment:

"Wallingford, Delaware Co., Pennsylvania.

"My Dear Sir:

"Pray accept my sincere thanks for this brochure on Shakespeare's law and other papers.

"I have long thought the first an extremely valuable contribution to Shakespearian literature and one which can, or rather should, never hereafter be overlooked in any critical edition of the 'Merchant of Venice.' I am glad to have these papers separate from the journals wherein they appear.

"With renewed thanks, I remain,

"Dear Sir, Yours very truly,

"Horace Howard Furness.

"14th April, 1895."

This incident shows that Mr. Doyle was neither a casual observer nor a thoughtless reader. He had a trained, keen, analytical mind which overlooked nothing.

Arrives in California.

He came to California in the winter of 1852-3 and speedily fell into a large and lucrative practice. In those days land titles in San Francisco, and through the state generally, were in a very chaotic condition. What has been aptly termed the Anglo-Saxon Land Hunger had taken hold of many who had eagerly taken advantage of the unsettled condition of things which resulted from the transference of sovereignty from Mexico to the United States. Many men regarded as honorable by their fellows seized upon land to which they had not a shadow of claim and sought to hold it by every means within their power, and in consequence the lands of many of the native Californians were very unjustly appropriated by squatting and bogus claims of every kind, and, we must admit with shame, that the courts did not always afford redress to the aggrieved. Mr. Doyle's knowledge of Spanish and of Spanish Colonial history, and his well known honesty and integrity made him a valuable advocate in such cases.

The most conspicuous case, however, in which he was engaged is that commonly known as the "Pious Fund." His connection with this celebrated case began in 1853, and continued until the final settlement of it in 1902 by The Hague Court of Arbitration. As the history of the "Pious Fund" is the history of the Missions, which, in turn, is the history of the beginnings of the civil and social history of California, and as it was the first case submitted to The Hague Court of Arbitration for settlement, which gave it international importance and interest, a brief outline of its history will not be out of place in this paper. This, too, will enable us to better understand and appreciate the great work accomplished by Mr. Doyle in connection with this case.

Some Interesting History.

From the time of the discovery of California in 1534, various schemes for the conversion and civilization of the Indians of this

country had been considered and abandoned for one reason or another, by the King of Spain, until finally, in pursuance of a royal decree, dated December 29, 1679, an expedition was undertaken and the spiritual administration of the country intrusted to the Jesuits. This expedition, however, did not set out until 1683. It was under the direction of the celebrated Father Francisco Kino. It was clearly understood from the first that no draft was to be made on the royal treasury to defray the expenses of the expedition. In consequence subscriptions were asked for this purpose and met with a ready response. In 1703 the contributions reached the large sum, for those days, of \$55,000. In 1731 they reached \$120,000; in 1735 properties valued at \$400,000 were deeded for this purpose; in 1747 an additional \$120,000 was made; and in 1784 about \$400,000 was added to the fund. Altogether the various sums contributed totaled very nearly \$2,000,000. The largest contributor was the Marquis de la Puenta, and the next largest the Duchess of Gandia.

This Fund from the beginning was set apart and carefully invested to the best advantage, and was administered by the Jesuits as trustees. Upon the expulsion of the Jesuits from the dominions of the King of Spain in 1768, that monarch, through officials appointed for that purpose, administered the Fund as trustee and the missions in Upper California were given in charge to the Franciscans, those in Lower California to the Dominicans. When Mexico established her independence in 1821, the Mexican government through a junta managed the Fund for the purpose intended by the founders. On April 6, 1840, representations were made to the Pope of the Mexican government's desire for the establishment of a bishopric for the Californias, promising that \$6000 per annum would be set apart from the public funds for the maintenance of the persons elected, and that the property belonging to the "Pious Fund" should be placed at his disposal and the disposal of his successors for administration.

In pursuance of the invitation thus held out his Holiness Gregory XVI erected the two Californias, Upper and Lower, into an episcopal diocese and Francisco Garcia Diego, who up to that time had been president of the Missions of Upper California, was made bishop of the newly constituted See of Monterey.

The Pious Fund.

On July 8, 1842, by a decree of Santa Anna, the Mexican government reassumed the management of the "Pious Fund," and in October of the same year passed another decree formally incorporating the properties of the Pious Fund into the public treasury, directing the sale of the real estate and other property for the capital represented by their annual product at 6 per cent per annum, and acknowledging an indebtedness of 6 per cent per annum, on the total proceeds, at the same time pledging the revenue from tobacco to the payment of the income corresponding to the capital of said fund. The amount realized from the sale of the properties was about \$1,850,000. After our war with Mexico, and the purchase of California by the United States, Mexico failed to pay any part of the income to the proper recipients in Upper California, and as a consequence when a mixed commission was created under the treaty of 1868, to adjust the claims of the citizens of the United States and Mexico against the other government, the Archbishop of San Francisco, and the Bishops of Monterey and Los Angeles, through the American agent, presented their claims against Mexico for a proper portion of the income of the Pious Fund, bringing it to the attention of the mixed commission, on March 30, 1870, a formal memorial being filed December 31, 1870.

The arbitrators to whom the whole question was referred differed in their findings and the matter by mutual agreement was submitted for arbitration to Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister to the United States, who decided against Mexico and in favor of the claimants, awarding to the latter \$904,700 being 21 years' interest at \$43,080.99 per year. The amount was paid by Mexico in annual installments, the last payment having been made on January 20, 1890.

The Hague Decides.

On August 3, 1891, Hon. W. F. Wharton, acting Secretary of State, took up the matter of the claim for interest which had accrued since 1869. Mexico claimed that the Thornton award covered both principal and interest. The United States denied this, calling attention to the terms of the award. After much

diplomatic correspondence, a protocol was finally entered into with Mexico on May 22, 1902, providing for the reference to a tribunal to be constituted in general conformity with the provisions of the Hague Peace Convention, of the dispute between the two countries. In accordance with the provisions of the protocol, the claims of the United States, on behalf of the Bishops of California, and Mexico's rejoinder were presented to the Hague Court in September, 1902. Mr. Doyle, on account of his great age was unable to be present. His place was taken by Mr. Garret W. McEnerney. It is a little singular that the Archbishop P. W. Riordan, who was the claimant in this case, Mr. Doyle who had written the history of the case and was so long connected with it, and Mr. Garret W. McEnerney, who so ably presented the case, were all the sons of Irish parents.

After a full and very able discussion of the case by both sides, the Court's decision was in favor of the United States. The award was \$1,420682.67, which was the interest from February 2, 1869, to February 2, 1902, and, further, that a sum of \$43,050.99 should be paid by Mexico, on the 2d of each succeeding February, in perpetuity to the United States for the Bishops of California.

Thus ended this famous case, a great triumph for Mr. Doyle, who had been working on it from 1853 to 1902, a period of 50 years. He had passed the fourscore years' period when the award was given, and when the press published the dispatch, announcing that the award was in Mexican currency, he promptly cabled to decline the award, as it should have been made in gold. He was as full of fight as ever. During the early years, after he first took charge of the case he read everything in connection with it that he could find. In consequence he became deeply interested in Spanish Colonial History, and it is no exaggeration to state that there was no man in California better informed on the early history of the State than he. When in 1842 the properties of the Pious Fund were, under Santa Anna's decree, turned over to the State, Don Pedro Ramirez, the agent of Bishop Barcia Diego, took an inventory of the property, a copy of which subsequently fell into Mr. Doyle's hands, and so thorough had been his study of early Colonial history that he was enabled to identify the property and trace its acquisition, and the Mexican

Government accepted his statement of the properties without protest or correction.

For the Sake of History.

He says himself: "The professional interest which first led me to take up the study gradually faded away and the historical interest became broader." This interest remained with him all his life, and the splendid collection of books which he had accumulated during a long life of study is rich in works on Colonial history in the Spanish, French and English languages. On August 9th, 1870, in an address delivered at the inauguration of the new hall of Santa Clara College, he advocated the formation of an association under the laws of the State, for the collection and permanent preservation of the data of the history of California. He pointed out that a great mass of "Mss." of unknown but undoubted richness yet remained hidden away in dusty crypts, and that an effort should be made to rescue these from decay by publication. His suggestion was immediately acted on, and the "California Historical Society" was organized and elected Mr. Doyle its first president. During his presidency some valuable papers on the early history of the State were published, the most valuable being Father Palou's "Noticias de la Nueva California." Father Palou was the first priest of the Mission Dolores of San Francisco, and his work is considered the first piece of literary work done in this city. Mr. Doyle read the proofs and supervised the publication of this work.

Was no Office Seeker.

Though much in the public eye, Mr. Doyle never held any salaried office except in a short period in 1877-8, when, after a fierce struggle in the Legislature over railroad rates, he was appointed by Governor Irwin Commissioner of Transportation in conjunction with General George Stoneman and Isaac D. Smith. Their powers were advisory only. Their chief recommendations (written by Mr. Doyle) to the following Legislature were based on the cardinal doctrine that "railroads are essentially public highways over which all are entitled to transportation on terms of absolute impartiality, and that their management and

operation are a public trust to which the profits of the management is like the fees of a public office, merely incidental." Hence impartiality in service and in charge and the prohibition of all discrimination were insisted on. To proportion transportation rates approximately to the cost of the service, the companies were required to divide their charges into two parts, a terminal and a movement charge, the former to be the same on like quantities of like merchandise in all cases, and the latter to be a rate per ton (or per carload) per mile or other unit of distance. These recommendations were distasteful to the ruling powers, and the Commissioners were promptly legislated out of office and the old controversy over them continued. It would be interesting to know how far beyond these views our present Interstate Commerce Commission has advanced.

Before retiring from practice, Mr. Doyle became interested in the culture of the vine, and acquired a large vineyard at Cupertino in Santa Clara county—the claret district of the State—which is situated only a few miles from his home in Menlo Park. He was appointed, for three years, one of the State Commissioners of Viticulture, and was president of the board. His old associates, too, retained him in the position of president of the "San Francisco Law Library," of which he was trustee for over 30 consecutive years.

His Ideal Home.

Mr. Doyle was a very interesting and informing conversationalist. He was an easy and fluent speaker, very forcible and epigrammatic. He made abundant use of homely similes and while there was no seeking after effect, he compelled attention. I once spent a Sunday afternoon with him at his charming home, which was situated in a grove of great oaks, far enough removed from the public highway to escape the noise of passing wheels and the whirr of the automobile. It was an ideal home for a student or a dreamer. The wide veranda was partly shaded by climbing roses, while from the eaves hung large clusters of purple blossoms from the trailing wistaria. It was a beautiful California early summer day, when nature in that favored land is at her best. Mr. Doyle seemed to feel the inspiriting influence

of the day. He became reminiscent and spoke of his short residence in Ireland and humorously referred to his school days in Kilkenny. He spoke, too, of his school days in New York, and of his schoolmates there, many of whom subsequently became famous.

He referred to Charles O'Conor, the great lawyer, and spoke of him in terms of highest praise. I told him a story I had heard of O'Conor's connection with the Forest divorce case and asked him if it was true. I was told, I said, that Forest was very angry with O'Conor for taking Mrs. Forest's side of the case. That O'Conor was very slow in pushing the matter, hoping that in some way a reconciliation might be effected, until one morning riding down Broadway in a 'bus, he was seated busily occupied reading the morning paper on his way to his office. Forest came in and as the seats were all occupied he stood directly in front of O'Conor, holding on to a strap. After stopping to take on another passenger, the 'bus started on its way with a lurch. Forest, who was a large man, took advantage of the occasion to tread heavily on O'Conor's toes. Those who have had a favorite corn stamped on will understand the latter's feelings. He looked up, saw Forest for the first time, pulled the strap, ordered the driver to stop, and got out. He went directly back to Mrs. Forest and took up the case which he had allowed to rest so long.

Mr. Doyle said that was not so; while it was true that O'Conor was actuated by personal resentment, yet that resentment was the result of an entirely different cause. He explained that one day, as was his custom, O'Conor went to Delmonico's to dine. He was seated alone at a table waiting for dinner, which he had ordered to be served. Forest soon entered and seeing O'Conor alone, took a seat directly opposite, and steadily stared at him, making, as O'Conor subsequently explained, "tragedy mugs" at him. O'Conor left the table, ordered his dinner served elsewhere, and the following morning took up the case which he had allowed to stand untouched for three years and pushed it to a successful conclusion as far as Mrs. Forest was concerned.

Speaks of Early Days.

I referred to his early experience in California and asked if he knew Senator Broderick. The mention of this name seemed to

open up a flood of recollections of early days in New York, where he first knew Broderick. "We could never get along very well together," he explained "until one day we had a regular set-to, and after that we were the best of friends and learned to respect each other. The Southern element in this State," he continued "was supreme in politics in the early days, succeeding the adoption of the Constitution and the organization of the Government. They were aggressive and dictatorial in their behavior toward their political associates of the North, to an intolerant degree. Democratic and pro-slavery in politics, their aim was, if possible, to swing the State into line with the slave-holding States of the South, and thus strengthen their party in Congress. There was, however, a large element here from the Northern States, who, though affiliated with the Democratic party, was opposed to the extension of slavery. They were what came to be known as Douglas Democrats, and were opposed to the policy of Southern Democrats on National issues. They had, however, no leader of any force of character until Broderick came to this State, and he very soon forged to the front as the leader of that section of the Democratic Party which was opposed to the domination of the South. He had, however, a long uphill task before him in his contest with Dr. Gwin for the United States Senate, and when at last he had reached a position where he was able to dictate, he, contrary to all precedent, had himself elected Senator for the long term and Gwin for the short term. He also compelled Gwin to relinquish all the patronage which his position as Senator gave him. His success, however, was ultimately the cause of his death.

"The Southern party, chafing under defeat by Broderick, had determined to get rid of him and it needed no great provocation to precipitate a fight that it was hoped would kill or cripple him. A casual remark by Broderick at the breakfast table in a San Francisco hotel gave excuse for the wished-for opportunity. Speaking of the judiciary of California, Broderick said, in the hearing of a Mr. Perley: 'I once said that with the exception of two men there was not an honest judge in this State. I now withdraw this exception.' Perley, who was a friend of Terry, at once said: 'I shall report what you have said to Judge Terry,' to which Broderick replied that he was very welcome to do so. The

result was Terry's resignation from the Supreme Bench of the State, his challenge of Broderick and the latter's death. Broderick's friends tried to dissuade him from accepting the challenge, alleging that he was not in any sense called upon to fight under the circumstances. He, however, replied: 'I have got to fight sometime; the "chivs" are determined to get rid of me, and I may as well have this thing out now as at any other time.' " Mr. Doyle, in relating all this, was very animated, and spoke with ease and fluency and he rarely paused except in trying to remember names.

Speak of Education.

Mr. Doyle was always deeply interested in Irish affairs, and kept closely in touch with current events in Ireland. He strongly expressed himself in favor of a system of government for Ireland like that in Canada or Australia, but said that England would never consent to complete independence, which would be equivalent to planting a foreign army at her door. He questioned, too, the wisdom of absolute independence. Ireland, he said, had done more than her share in building up the great British Empire, and was fully entitled to share proportionately in whatever benefits resulted from the extension of that trade and commerce which necessarily followed.

In matters of education, he would have our schools devote more attention to scientific study, and less to the classics, and he asserted that boys educated in our private colleges are to some extent handicapped by being compelled to give too much of their school days to the study of languages, and a literature, which, apart from a certain mental training, is of little practical value in the battle of life, except to those who follow literature as a profession.

It was pleasant to sit and listen to this octogenarian, whose mental faculties seemed as bright and clear as ever, as he rapidly and easily drew from the wide and deep stores of his knowledge and his long experience. The sun was slowly sinking behind the hills, and the shadows were deepening in the beautiful valley when I reluctantly said "goodby."

The closing years of Mr. Doyle's life were leisurely occupied

as a member of a local improvement club, to which the country around Menlo Park owes the beautiful roads which intersect it in every direction.

He died soon after the great earthquake of 1906, leaving a large family, to whom he bequeathed a comfortable independence, and an unblemished record of a long and an honorable life.

—*San Francisco Monitor.*

THE IRISH SOLDIER IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Speech of Brig. Gen. Chas. A. Woodruff, (Ret.) Commandant of Veterans Home of California at 37th Annual Banquet of the Knights of St. Patrick held on March 17th, 1912, at San Francisco.

Mr. President, Sir Knights of St. Patrick, Friends:

The sentiment to which I am expected to respond: "THE IRISH SOLDIER IN THE CIVIL WAR," reminds me of the soldier's answer to the itinerant preacher's query: "Have you many professing Christians in camp, my man?" "There ain't none, we've lots of Christians, but none professing."

We had no Irish soldiers, but lashings of Union soldiers born in old Ireland, and as one who served with, under and over them, I am pleased and proud, even in my feeble way, to recall to their kith and kin some of their heroic deeds, and patriotic services in the defence of our Union, our flag, our common country, the land of their adoption.

Addressing a gathering of born orators, gentlemen who from the cradle to the grave, from College gates to the Halls of Congress, cannot help strewing wreaths and sheaves of brilliant words of eloquence along life's pathway, I shall confine my remarks to cold historical facts, though the making of some of these facts was *warm* enough to satisfy the most exacting.

There is a preface to my remarks that should make every American proud of the enlisted men of our Army, and every

Irishman proud of his race. Before the War a large percentage of the enlisted force were of Irish birth and the feeling existing between officers and men, paternal care on the one side, and loyal devotion on the other, I have never seen elsewhere.

In the spring of '61, as state after state seceded, and officials in every branch of the government forgot their oath of office and joined the rebellion, many army officers resigned and every effort,—offers of rewards, commissions, honors, and in some cases threats and abuse,—was resorted to, to persuade the enlisted men to follow them—remember many of these officers were the ones whom these men respected, loved, trusted and had followed in Mexico and on the frontier.

But, to their eternal glory, practically every one of these unnamed heroes remained loyal to their obligation, loyal to the flag, in defence of which many of them, later, paid the last full measure of devotion.

It is really one of the grandest stories of simple, unselfish, unostentatious loyalty to duty, recorded in history.

When our flag fell beneath the blows of secession and the government cried: "Help! Freemen to the Rescue," the Celtic race, the Anglo-Saxon and Germanic too, all heeded the call, each had here found a refuge and equal opportunity, each had helped to form this government, the impress of each race was seen in our laws, customs and morals, and in defence of it each race had poured out its best blood from the Plains of Abraham to the Heights of Chapultepec.

But there were three potential reasons why Irishmen especially should see their duty clear in the Civil War. Ireland lost her Nationality through the practical working of the suicidal doctrine of secession, every Irishman knew that England encouraged the Rebellion, hoping it would succeed, and slavery, the real cause of the War, was hateful to the freedom-loving Irish.

While there were only 12 regiments, numbering about 19000, that carried the Harp and Sunburst on the Emerald field, side by side with the Star-Spangled Banner, and only five of these finally brigaded together, so that their heroic careers can be traced, in the brief time at my disposal, there were besides these 145,000 of the "Fighting Race," actually born in Ireland, mus-

tered into the mighty armies east and west, and probably 350,000 more descended from Celtic ancestors wore the loyal blue.

I could not if I would, and would not if I could, separate their work from that of the comrades who drank from the same canteen, marched and fought and suffered with them, they were each stones in that magnificent wall of manhood which stood between our government and dissolution, but every man who has ever touched elbows with the Celt in the battle's front, knows that they did their full share on every field of honor.

"Wherever there's Kellys there's trouble said Burke,
 'Wherever fighting's the game,
 Or a spice of danger in grown man's work.'
 Said Kelly 'You'll find my name.'
 'And do we fall short?' said Burke, getting mad,
 'When it's touch and go for life?'
 Said Shea, 'It's forty odd years bedad,
 Since I charged to drum and fife,
 Up Marye's Heights, and my old canteen
 Stopped a rebel ball on its way.
 There were blossoms of blood on our sprigs of green—
 Kelly and Burke and Shea—
 And the dead didn't brag.' 'Well here's to the flag!'
 Said Kelly and Burke and Shea."

The 69th N. Y. at Bull Run, under the gallant, but unfortunate Corcoran, gloriously upheld the fame of their race and won honors second to no other volunteer regiment on that field. I shall only mention the 9th Mass. heroes of half a hundred bloody fields, who covered the retreat from Gaines Mill; the 37th N. Y., Phil Kearny's Pets, 69th Pa., 23rd Ill., Mulligan's own, 17th Wisc., 17th Mich., and 10th Ohio, that made Lytle Brigadier General, as Irish regiments that did full honor to their native and adopted lands.

THE IRISH BRIGADE,—while it had been a proud name in the past, the sons of Ireland in America were to engrave it still more deeply upon the pages of history.

Fontenoy and Cremona won no laurels for the *old* Brigade that surpassed those won by the *new* at Antietam and Fredericksburg.

THE IRISH BRIGADE, MEAGHER'S BRIGADE!

What proud memories of desperate deeds and heroic service cluster around that name!

The 63rd, the 69th, and 88th N. Y. and later, the 28th Mass. and 116th Pa.

On the Peninsula in the seven days battle, the three regiments lost 400 men, killed, wounded and missing, and made a name for themselves. At Antietam they lost 506, over 56 per cent. killed and wounded, the 69th had 68 per cent. killed and wounded, the 63rd had 16 men shot with the colors. Just think what this means; the color guard consists of two standard bearers and six protectors, eight in all, and here we have two complete color guards stricken 'neath the banners they loved so well: as one fell, another took his place, until 200 per cent. had been shot.

At Fredericksburg the five regiments were present for the sacrifice, each man wore a sprig of green, they strip for the charge across the corn field and up the heights, against the triple line of defense. Our artillery couldn't help them, the Confederate artillery had a direct and enfilading fire over the heads of the double line in the sunken road, who just fired and fired until their guns got too hot to handle. It was not a battle, just a wholesale slaughter. Five hundred and forty-five were killed and wounded and only 263 gathered around the colors that night. In the 69th, 16 officers were killed and wounded: three unhurt, and the fourth commander marched the regiment from the field.

A Confederate writes: "A hot day on Marye's Heights." "In the foremost line we distinguished the green flag with the golden harp of old Ireland, and we knew it to be Meagher's Irish Brigade. On they came in beautiful array, but our fire was murderous, and no troops on earth could stand before the *feu d'enfer* we were giving them, but the gallant enemy pushed on and fought, and left their dead within five and twenty paces of the sunken road."

At Chancellorsville the Brigade did good service and covered the retreat. It was a Brigade in name only, and General Meagher, unable to get authority to recruit it, resigned.

The brigade that Col. Patrick Kelly took to Gettysburg, five

regiments, numbered 530 officers and men, most of the other 4,400 were in hospital, prisoners or dead! The little band, at Gettysburg, covered themselves with glory and lost 25 per cent.

The brigade was recruited during the winter of '63 and '64 and the veterans reenlisted. The 69th, for example, started on the Wilderness campaign with 406 men, and in just one month lost 51 per cent. of the whole number killed and wounded. During that awful month, from May 5 to June 4, each setting sun was obscured by the smoke of battle, and each rising sun shone upon new made graves.

On the twelfth of May they were part of the attacking force that captured a whole division, including Stonewall Jackson's old brigade. I saw this action and what followed, without danger to myself, I was in reserve;—7,000 troops held in readiness to crush the enemy if he whipped the attacking force, but he didn't. This was the "Death Angle" or "Slaughter Pen" where men fought, part of the time hand to hand, until they were actually drunk with slaughter; brush was mowed down, logs whipped to basket stuff, a tree 22 inches in diameter cut down by musket balls; it was an Inferno, for 14 hours that awful contest continued, and one of the active participants, Capt. F. McGrath, is here tonight.

I cannot follow the brigade in its bloody march around Petersburg; at Deep Bottom, Reams Station, Skinner's Farm, Sailors Creek, *Appomattox*.

Let me give the official data of the 28th Mass. It had, in the aggregate 1,778; the killed, wounded and missing in action were 1,133—66 per cent.; of these 14 per cent. or 250, were killed; the 69th had an aggregate of 1,513 and 17 per cent., or 259 killed. During the Wilderness campaign the officers of the 28th Mass. were *all* killed or wounded save *one*.

But I must hasten on; I have tried to honor the soldier, but it will please the living for me to name some of the illustrious commanders of the Irish Brigade.

General Thomas Francis Meagher, the Father of the Brigade, an honor that would have fallen to Col. Michael Corcoran, had he been free.

Col. Patrick Kelly, killed at Gettysburg.

General Robert Nugent, wounded.

Col. Richard Byrnes, mortally wounded at Cold Harbor.
General Tom. A. Smyth, killed at Farmville two days before
the surrender at Appomattox.

"Their swords are rust,
Their bones are dust,
Their souls with God we trust."

There is another class whose memory is dear to every soldier, the *faithful* chaplains, and we had many of that class, who comforted and cheered the sick and wounded, consoled the dying and inspired the men on the firing line, for the chaplains whom I am trying to honor did all these things, and more.

I have only time to mention a few; Chaplain Butler, in the midst of the siege of Lexington, celebrated Mass on the hillside, and, as Colonel Mulligan said: "All were strengthened and encouraged by his words." Throughout the siege Father Butler did yeoman service in field and hospital. Father Scully, chaplain of the 9th Mass., was always at the front when his regiment was engaged, to console the dying. Father Corby blessing the colors of the Irish Brigade in the battle of Gettysburg and giving absolution to the men who knelt before him for a few brief moments, and then on to the bloody Loop. Last, but not least, Chaplain, now Archbishop Ireland, friend of mankind and prototype of the highest class of American patriots, at Corinth he crowned his admired work as priest, by heroically supplying his regiment with ammunition, just in time for them to repel a last desperate charge.

I wish I could dwell longer upon the subject of these heroic servants of God, of men and of peace.

Of the 164,000 sons of Ireland who proved their devotion to the cause of freedom during the Civil War, I know, Sir Knights of St. Patrick, that you will join with me:

"And pray that Heaven may so ordain,
That when they near the camp Divine,
Whate'er their travails or their pain,
They yet may have the countersign."

C. A. WOODRUFF,
Brig. Genl. U. S. A. (Ret.)

THE ANCESTRY OF MAJOR-GENERAL PHILIP KEARNY.

BY MICHAEL J. O'BRIEN

O'Dugan, in his Topography of Ireland, locates the sept of O'Kearney as originally in the County of Westmeath. On Ortelius's topographical map the name is placed near Kinsale, County Cork, while other branches were located in the Counties of Tipperary, Waterford, Galway and Clare. The O'Kearneys of Cork are mentioned by O'Heerin as Chiefs of Mi Fhloinn (O'Flynn), a district in the Barony of Muskerry. In the genealogical records of the family, they are traced back to the earliest times, with connections with the O'Briens of Thomond and Inchiquin and other old families of the *Clanna Gaodhal*. According to O'Hart, the original patronymic was O'Cearnaigh, which means, in Irish, "the son of the victorious," a rather appropriate name when the record of this branch of "the Fighting Race" is considered.

That "fighting Phil Kearny" inherited from his Irish ancestors the spirit and intrepidity which marked him as a soldier, may be seen by consulting D'Alton's *Historical and Genealogical Illustrations of King James's Irish Army List*—(Dublin, 1855)—wherein is enumerated a long list of O'Kearneys and Kearneys who fought valiantly in the Irish-English wars of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. One of the family commanded the reserve at the battle of the Boyne, and of four O'Kearneys who were officers of the Irish Brigade in the service of France, two fell fighting in Lally's and Bulkeley's regiments at the battle of Lauffield, in 1747.

After the disastrous defeat of the Irish troops at the Boyne and the subsequent surrender at Limerick, forfeitures, expatriations and religious persecutions rapidly ensued, and within a few years, no less than ten families of Kearneys were attainted for their adherence to the cause of King James. History is silent as to the ultimate fate of many of these people. Some went to France, some remained in Ireland, but, that a number

of the younger members of those families came to the "New World" is evident from the American Colonial Records.

We learn from D'Alton, that after the battle of the Boyne, the lands of James Kearney, in the Barony of Muskerry, were forfeited to the Crown, and that "before the Court of Claims, Anstace Kearney, as widow of Edmund Kearney, sought dower rights off these lands, but, her petition was dismisi'd." Two of the sons of Edmund and Anstace Kearney, Philip and Michael, came to Philadelphia, while their cousins, Edmond and Michael Kearney, followed them after a few years to Carolina.

In the Colonial Records of North Carolina—(Vol. II)—I find a record of Edmond Kearney, merchant at Hampton, in the year 1712. On August 22, 1719, Michael Kearney executed a Power of Attorney to his brother, Edmond, authorizing him to take possession of his property in Edgecombe County. After that time, Michael's name disappears from the public records. On March 30, 1721, Edmond presented a petition to the Council stating that his "brother Michael Kearney, about four years ago, had obtained a patent for 640 acres of land at Cassia, which was not seated and planted as the Lawe requires," and he accordingly asked that the lands be transferred to him. His request was granted. The Kearneys owned lands in six different counties of North Carolina, and in one of them (Franklin) there is now a town called Kearney, so named, no doubt, for one of the members of this family.

Edmond's son, Thomas Kearney, is mentioned very prominently in the early history of North Carolina. The first public record of his name was as Grand Juror in Chowan County, on April 1, 1731. Two years later, he appears as a member of the General Assembly, and, among his fellow-members, I find such names as John Lahey or Leahy, James Castellaw, Barny McKinnie, James Foyle, John Dawson and Bartholomew Macquinny. On June 26, 1738, Thomas Kearney received a grant of lands in Bertie County, and among those whose claims were acted upon by the Council on the same date, I find Thomas Murphy, Thomas Garey, and Thomas McClendon.

In 1752, he again appears as a member of the Assembly and in that year was on a committee of the House "to examine and settle public accounts." I also find a record of a deed of sale, by which

the Earl of Granville conveyed to Thomas Kearney a parcel of land "in the Parish and County of Edgecombe, on the east side of Beaver Dam." The deed was entered in Edgecombe County Court for February, 1756, and is recorded in Book 2, page 385, in the handwriting of Frank Brinkley, Register of Deeds.

In his will, dated August 16, 1764, he named his wife, Sarah, and sons, Edmond and Philip, to whom he bequeathed considerable property. The genealogical records of North Carolina indicate many descendants of the original immigrant, Edmond Kearney, down to the early years of the nineteenth century, who were prominent people in that part of the State and married into leading families. There was a Carney family also in North Carolina, one of whom married a Bryan, descended from William O'Brian, a soldier of King James's army, who settled in Pasquotank County some time after 1690. Carney John Bryan, born in Craven County on July 3rd, 1744, married Elizabeth Garrett. Another of the Bryans married into the Trippe family of North Carolina, one of whom, Jane Trippe, was the mother of Kate O'Connell Lane, by George Lane of Ireland, grandnephew of Daniel O'Connell.

The first of the Kearneys to appear on American records was Philip, son of the Edmund Kearney, before mentioned, of Garrettstown, near Kinsale, County Cork, by his wife, Anstace Younge of Kinsale. Philip settled in Philadelphia about the year 1700, and his name appears in deeds as "merchant and mariner." His death occurred prior to April 27, 1722, the date on which letters of administration on his estate were granted to his widow, Rebecca Kearney, daughter of Lionell Brittin. By a deed dated December 10th, 1707,—(Land Office Records, Book B, 3, fol. 360)—Lionell Brittin conveyed to Daniel Ridge certain lands and tenements on Second and Third streets, Philadelphia, to be held in trust for the use of Rebecca Kearney, and after her decease to Mary Kearney, but, in the event of the latter dying without issue, the property was to pass to Philip Kearney, Junior, son of Michael Kearney by his wife, Elizabeth, another daughter of Lionell Brittin.

That the social standing of Philip Kearney must have been of the best, is indicated by the marriage alliances of his children,

some of whom connected themselves with leading families. His children were:—

Mary, who married John Kinsey, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, on July 9th, 1725.

Rebecca, who married William Plumstead, Mayor of Philadelphia, on April 19, 1733.

Susannah, who became the wife of Dr. Edward Owen, and later, in June, 1734, of Thomas Lloyd, grandson of Thomas Lloyd, President of the Council (1684 to 1688, and 1690 to 1693). Their daughter, Susannah, married Thomas Wharton, who was Governor of Pennsylvania during the Revolution.

Anstacia, who did not marry.

• *Edmund*, a merchant at Philadelphia, who died in 1774.

The Michael Kearney mentioned in the trust deed of December 10th, 1707, was the great-great-grandfather of the distinguished American General of the Civil War. In all likelihood, he came to Philadelphia with his brother Philip, or, at least, resided there as early as 1707. His wife (Elizabeth Brittin) came from Ireland with him, and some years after her demise at Philadelphia, he married Sarah, daughter of Lewis Morris, afterwards Governor of the Province. In 1716, he purchased lands at Perth Amboy, N. J., and soon after removed there. He had not long been a resident of Perth Amboy before various offices were bestowed on him, among them, the Secretaryship of the Province, the Office of Surrogate (October 14th, 1720) the Clerkship of the Assembly—(December 16th, 1720)—and of the Court of Common Pleas—(April 23rd, 1731). In the New Jersey Archives—(Vol. 4, First Series)—maybe seen transcripts of Michael Kearney's accounts as "Treasurer of the Eastern Division of Ye Province of New Jersey, for Support of Government for the year 1723-'4, 1724 and 1725," abstracted from the Public Record Office, Board of Trade, Vol. III, E. 26. If one is to judge from the copies of these accounts as they appear in the "Archives," they were kept in an orderly, up-to-date manner, and carefully balanced, indicating that Michael Kearney must have received a good education in Ireland before coming to the Colonies.

Although his first wife seems to have been a Catholic—her father, Lionell Brittin, having been the first convert (1708) to Catholicism in Pennsylvania—and that the Cork branch of the

Kearney family was Catholic, the name of Michael Kearney appears as Warden of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church at Perth Amboy from 1727 to 1729 and as a Vestryman from 1723 to 1733. He died at Perth Amboy in 1741.

There seems to be nothing on record to indicate why Michael Kearney selected Perth Amboy as his future home, in preference to Philadelphia, which, in his day, was the centre of activity in the Colonies. It may be that he was attracted there by an Irish settlement established at or near that place some years before. In 1683, a number of settlers arrived in Middlesex County "from Tipperary in Ireland," among whose names are preserved those of "Hugh Dunn of Tipperary," David Makany, Mathew and Samuel Moore, Thurlough Swiney, William Leahey, John Neill, John Dunn, Thomas and Mary Higgins, and Teige, alias Timothy, Cartee. (East Jersey Records of Wills and Deeds). Several Irish and Scotch families were also "ordered by Government to be transported to East Jersey to be delivered to Governor Robert Barclay." William Drennan, William McIlroy, John McKelly, and John Gilleland were, by this order, banished to New Jersey in August, 1685, while, in September of the same year, Patrick and William Cunningham, John and Andrew Corbet, John Gilfillan, John and Katherine Kellie, John Kennie, Patrick "Urie," Patrick Walker, John, Walter and Robert McEwen, as well as people named McLellan, McKennan, McMillan, McGhie, Russel, and others, who may have been Scotch, were transported and settled in Middlesex County, in the neighborhood of the Amboys. One of Kearney's neighbors at Perth Amboy, a short time before his death, was Daniel O'Brien, a ferry man, who, in 1750, established a line of boats to ply between New York and the Amboys, and whose advertisements may be seen in the New York newspapers of that year.

We are told that Michael Kearney's mansion at Perth Amboy, standing on the lot which he first purchased, became the residence of Governor Hunter upon his accession to his office, and for many years before the Revolution was occupied by his eldest son and only child by his first wife. This was Philip Kearney, eminent as a lawyer and member of the Provincial Assembly. Philip was twice married, first to Lady Barney Dexter, (nee

Ravaud), and second, to Isabella Harper, daughter of Robert Lettice Harper, Chief Justice of New Jersey.

In the Belcher Papers, in the library of the New Jersey Historical Society, there is a letter from Governor Belcher, dated at Burlington, July 25th, 1748, to the West Jersey Society, "recommending the following Gentlemen As Persons of good Virtue Capacity and Substance vitz. Charles Read, Esq., Philip Kearney Esqr. and Mr. John Foye, all of this Province and Persons of good Constitutions Active and diligent, who I doubt not will acquit themselves with great discretion and fidelity in your affairs." Foye he refers to as "in Trade and business in this Town," and "Mr. Kearney as one of the Principal Counsellors at Law in this Province."—(N. J. Archives).

Michael Kearney's children, by his second wife, were:—

Michael, who entered the Colonial army and died unmarried.

Isabella, who also died unmarried.

Mary, who became the wife of John Van Horne.

Sarah, of whom nothing is known.

Arabella Euphemia, who married a Mr. Leonard.

Graham, (a daughter), who married Rev. Samuel Cook.

Philip Kearney, eldest son of Michael, died on July 25th, 1775, "universally lamented." His children by his first wife were:

Philip, who inherited his father's estate and lived for some years at Perth Amboy, but removed to Newark, where the old "Kearney Mansion" is still in possession of his descendants.

Susannah, who married Richard Stevens.

Ravaud, who practiced as a lawyer in the Middlesex County Courts. He lived at Morrisdon, Monmouth County, where he died on September 23rd, 1806. His wife was Ann Hude, daughter of James Hude, Judge of the Monmouth County Courts. His children were:

Philip, who went to sea and died early in life; *James Hude*, who died in 1811; *Susan Ravaud*, who married Revd. John R. B. Rodgers of New York; *Ann Hude*, who married John G. Warren of New York; *Sarah*, who married Major John Skinner, and *Michael*, who married a daughter of Judge Lawrence of Burlington, a sister of the famous Captain James Lawrence of the *Chesapeake*. This Michael Kearney had eight sons, John, Michael,

Robert, James, Philip, Francis, William and Lawrence Kearney. The last mentioned was the gallant Commodore of the United States Navy. Michael Kearney's daughter, Isabella, became the wife of a Captain Rogers of the British army and went with him to live in Ireland.

Elizabeth, who, in 1752, became the wife of Cortlandt Skinner, whose mother was the daughter of the Hon. Stephanus Van Cortlandt and Gertrude Schuyler Cortlandt. Skinner was an eminent lawyer at Newark, Attorney-general of the Province for several years, and in 1761 was elected to the Provincial Assembly and its Speaker in 1765. Like many others who held office under the Crown, he was a loyalist, and on the outbreak of the Revolution, he and his family went to England, where he died. His wife survived him, but went to live in Ireland with her children. Their son, Philip Kearney Skinner, attained considerable distinction as an officer in the British army, and before his death was appointed Lieutenant-General, commanding at Bombay. Another son, John, also joined the army, still another, William, was an officer in the navy, while a fourth son, Cortlandt, returned to America, lived here for several years, but eventually returned to Ireland where he established himself in business at Belfast.

Philip Kearny, grandson of Michael, the immigrant, (and son of Philip of Newark), married Susanna, daughter of the Hon. John Watts, one of the wealthiest and most influential New Yorkers of his time, and whose family were leaders in the aristocratic society of the City. The marriage of John Watts, Jr. in New York in 1775 to the daughter of Peter de Lancey of Westchester, is described in Mrs. Martha Lamb's *History of the City of New York* as one of the gayest and most brilliant events of the day. John Watts was the last City Recorder under the Crown, a member of the Legislature from 1793 to 1795 and was three times Speaker of the House.

Philip, the son of Philip Kearny and Susanna Watts, married his cousin Susan, daughter of John Watts the younger. They lived on Bowling Green in this City, at what is supposed to be number 3 Broadway, where their son, Philip Kearny, the distinguished soldier, was born on June 1st, 1814.

There were also other Kearneys in New Jersey, who do not appear to have been immediate relatives or descendants of the

Cork branch of the family, who came to Philadelphia and Perth Amboy. "Ann Kearney, widow and executrix of John Kearney of New Brunswick," advertised in the *New York Weekly Post Boy* on September 15th, 1746, for settlement of her deceased husband's estate. The house of Major James Kearney of New Brunswick, probably their son, was burned down by the British in May, 1776.

Commodore Lawrence Kearny was born at Perth Amboy on November 30th, 1789. He entered the Navy in 1807 and served on the frigates, *Constitution* and *President* until 1810, when he was transferred to the *Enterprise* as Lieutenant. He was actively engaged in the war of 1812 as well as against the Greek pirates in the Mediterranean, as commander of the U. S. ship, *Warren*. His cousin, Stephen Watts Kearny, served as an officer of the 13th Infantry, and covered himself with glory at the assault on Queenstown Heights, Canada, on October 13th, 1812. Among other Kearneys from New Jersey who fought in the second war with England were James and Peter, who joined Colonel John Dodd's regiment of New Jersey militia.

The foregoing is a very inadequate sketch of "fighting Phil Kearny's" Irish and American ancestors, for much more that is of interest could be related of them. The material has been secured from various authoritative sources, among them the following:

History of Ireland, by Geoffrey Keating (topographical appendix in John O'Mahony's translation).

Historical and Genealogical Illustrations of King James's Irish Army List, by John D'Alton.

Colonial Records of North Carolina—Vol. II.

Archives of New Jersey, Vols. 4, 5 and 6, First Series.

Contributions to the Early History of Perth Amboy, N. J., by Whitehead.

The Plumstead Family, by Eugene Devereux.

The Morris Family (of Philadelphia).

Irish Pedigrees, by John O'Hart.

History of Monmouth County, N. J., by W. Woodford Clayton.

History of the City of New York, by Mrs. Martha Lamb.

Hero of Three Wars.—"On April 12, 1912, with military and religious ceremony," says *America*, "the body of General

Philip Kearny was taken from its resting place of fifty years in Trinity churchyard in New York and removed to Arlington, Va., where it was reinterred with all military pomp in the National Cemetery. General Kearny was born in New York City in 1814. About 1838 he was sent by the Government to Europe to study the French cavalry tactics, afterwards joining the chasseurs d'Afrique in Algeria, and receiving the cross of the legion of honor for his bravery. As a cavalry officer in the Mexican War he won distinction under General Scott, and lost an arm in the advance on the City of Mexico. In the Italian war of 1859 he served as a volunteer aid on the staff of General Maurier, was in the battles of Magenta and Solferino, and received from Napoleon III for the second time the cross of the legion of honor. He held important commands early in the Civil War, and after the battle of Malvern Hill, at which he commanded a division of the army, he was raised to the rank of major general. He lost his life at Chantilly, September 1, 1862."

ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING
OF THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY OF SAVANNAH,
GEORGIA.

The American Irish Historical Society was represented at the centennial celebration held at Savannah, Georgia, May 1st, 1912 by a Committee composed of the following gentlemen, local members of this Society:

Lieut.-Col. John G. Butler,
John F. Harty,
Doctor James Lawton Hiers,
General Peter W. Meldrim,
Michael A. O'Byrne.

Hon. John D. Crimmins, ex-President of this Society, prepared the following paper:

I have been honored by the Society of the Friendly Sons of

St. Patrick in New York by being selected to represent and speak for it on this occasion. Our Society held its first annual banquet on March 17th 1784, four months after the evacuation of New York by the British at the close of the Revolution. In all these years the Society has been active in public affairs and in all matters that have related to the advancement of the Irish people here and in Ireland. The patriotism and valor of the members of our Society have been so well recorded, it is not necessary to speak of them. To enlarge upon the many incidents that have occurred, in which our Society and its members have been active participants would be simply to repeat what are now matters of history.

The question is often proposed to me, why do the Irish and the American Irish observe and celebrate St. Patrick's Day, making so much of St. Patrick's memory in these United States? The same question might be asked in any part of the two hemispheres where there are people of the Irish race in sufficient numbers to make a presentable appearance on that day. When these celebrations first began outside of Ireland, it would be difficult to ascertain. St. Brendan, it is said, visited America in the sixth century. If that be a fact, we may assume that he and his companions observed the day dedicated to the honor of the Patron Saint of Ireland.

That there were Irishmen on the shores of this country before Columbus' voyage of discovery, we give as our authorities learned Danish philologists who speak of that part of the Atlantic Coast skirting the shores of the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida as a country known to their early ancestors as GREAT IRELAND, and who are disposed to make acknowledgment to the Irish as the original discoverers.

Beamish, in "The Discovery of America by the Northmen in the Tenth Century," tells the story of the voyage of an Icelandic merchant, Gudlief, in the year 1029. Gudlief had come from Iceland to Ireland to trade. In attempting to return to his own country, he was met by contrary winds that drove him out of his course to the west and southwest, where there was no land to be seen. The summer was far spent and he and his men prayed for deliverance. Finally they sighted an unknown land, and, coming to the shore, they were met by a concourse of people,

none of whom they knew, but, the historian relates, "it appeared to them that they spoke IRISH." The narrative, quoted by Beamish, proceeds to relate how Gudlief and his companions were befriended by a man who seemed to be chief of the people, and who, from his knowledge of Iceland and its people, they believed to be Bjorn Asbrandson who had left Iceland thirty years before and had never been heard from again. The locality of the newly discovered country, the Danish writers determined by drawing a line running northeast and southwest, the course of Bjorn Asbrandson from the western coast of Iceland, and another in the same direction, the course of Gudlief, from the west coast of Ireland. These writers claim that the lines would intersect each other on the southern shores of the United States, somewhere about Carolina or Georgia. They say the position accords well with the description given by the Skraelings to Thorfinn Karlsefne many years before, and which the Northmen believed to be White Man's Land or GREAT IRELAND. In addition to the testimony of this noted Icelandic merchant and navigator, there are other data to show that GREAT IRELAND was a country of which the early Icelandic historians had no doubt, and frequent mention is made of it in the Sagas that have come down to us. Beamish asks: "From what cause could the name of GREAT IRELAND have arisen but from the fact of the country having been colonized by the Irish?" The historian then proceeds to prove that the early Irish were a people fully equipped and competent to undertake such a voyage of discovery. He records the facts that the Irish visited and inhabited Iceland toward the close of the eighth century, that as early as 725 they had been found upon the Faroe Islands, that in the tenth century voyages between Iceland and Ireland were of ordinary occurrence, and that in the eleventh century "White Man's Land or GREAT IRELAND" is mentioned, not as a newly discovered country, but as a land long known by name to the North men. It would occupy too much time on an occasion like this to record the traces of Irish origin which have been observed among some of the Indian tribes of North and Central America, or to refer to the similarity which was noted by early voyagers between the Hiberno-Celtic and certain of the Indian dialects.

The Irish have been known travellers. It might be considered boastful to mention the many parts of the world where records of them are found. They seem to have been able to adapt themselves to the people who harbored them, and, in time, became their governors, or, at least, had much influence in the administration and conduct of the affairs of the people among whom they found themselves. Take the religious field for instance, we find there are one hundred and fifty Irish saints who are venerated in Germany; we find Irish saints and teachers in Italy, Switzerland, Spain and France. We find the Irish soldier and sailor in Austria, Spain, France, Russia, South America and numerously in North America. English historians have stated that a majority of Washington's army were of the Irish race. Eight of the signers of the Declaration of Independence had Irish blood in their veins. Ramsay, the noted historian, says, referring to the Revolution, that "Irishmen were famous but the sons of Irishmen were conspicuous," and Mr. Gardiner, afterwards Lord Mountjoy, speaking in the Irish Parliament, observed that "England had America detached from her by force of Irish emigrants." This statement was founded on information furnished by British officers and was deduced from the number of men in the American army who spoke Irish. Another able writer, the editor of the Morning Chronicle, asks this question: "Who in the American War fought more bitterly against the English army than the Presbyterians of Down and Antrim, who formed the Pennsylvania Line," and who were known as the very flower of the American Army?

In the War between the States, there were on both sides thousands of children of the Irish race. In every development in these United States Irishmen have done their part. They began as hewers of wood and drawers of water; they built our canals and railroads, and settled on adjoining lands. In pioneer discoveries they blazed the way and cleared the ground for those who followed them.

Our Irish forefathers arriving on these shores felt they were only moving into another division of their country, for their people were numerous enough here to have that association. As an illustration of the early tide of emigration that set in from Ireland to America, it is recorded that the "proportion of the

various classes of emigrants who landed in the Province of Pennsylvania from December 1728 to December 1729, was as follows:

English and Welsh	267
Scotch	43
Palatines—Germans	243
Irish	5655

The Irish emigrants to the Province of Pennsylvania were thus nearly ten to one of all other emigrants taken together, and that proportion was doubtless sustained down to the Revolution."

Benjamin Franklin, writing to Thomas Cushing of Boston in 1773, says: "Before leaving Ireland I must mention that being desirous of seeing the principal patriots there, I stopped till the opening of their Parliament. I found them disposed to be friends of America. There are many brave people among them, sensible people and friendly people." By an unanimous Aye Franklin was given the same privileges as were extended to members of the English Parliament.

During the Revolution, the Irish people at home threw their entire weight in favor of the Colonists. Such men as Edmund Burke, Colonel Barre, Richard Brinsley Sheridan and the then young Henry Grattan demonstrated the justice of the Colonists' cause and vindicated the character of the early Congress. The Irish Parliament refused to vote any aid for the War. In 1776, the American Congress adopted an address to the Irish people, in which a marked distinction was made between the Irish and the English Parliaments. The address stated: "Your Parliament has done us no wrong."

The first Governor of Pennsylvania under the Republic was George Bryan, a native of Dublin. John Dunlap of Strabane printed the Declaration of Independence; Charles Thomson of Maghera perfected Jefferson's draft of that immortal document, and John Nixon, son of Richard Nixon of County Wexford, was selected by Congress to read and proclaim it to the people from the State House in Philadelphia, July 8th, 1776.

At the first council of war, held in Cambridge, we find Brigadier General Richard Montgomery and John Sullivan. Fully one-third of the active chiefs were Irish or of Irish origin. I might mention Knox, Wayne, Butler, Hand, Fitzgerald in the

army, and in the navy, Blakely, McGee, O'Brien, McDonough, Mease, Murray and others.

The first Governor of the State of New York, George Clinton, and the first Mayor of New York, James Duane, after the Revolution, were sons of Irishmen. George Clinton was the son of Charles Clinton who came to these shores in 1729. Another son, James, served with Montgomery at Quebec and was later made Brigadier General. Governor George Clinton was also a Brigadier General in the Revolution, and was twice elected Vice-President of the United States. He was an uncle of DeWitt Clinton who was one of his successors as Governor of New York, and who inaugurated the Erie Canal. James Duane, first Mayor of New York after the evacuation of the City by the British, was the son of an Irishman. Duane served as a member of the Continental Congress during the entire existence of that body.

To go further back, I might mention Thomas Dongan, who is referred to by learned historians as "among the best of the Colonial Governors of New York." He promulgated the "Charter of Liberties and Privileges" which is the basis of the Charter under which our present great city of New York is governed. He convened the first representative legislative assembly ever held in New York. He was a man of broad views, independence of character and great administrative ability. During his tenure of office, the Colony of New York enjoyed a period of civil and religious liberty.

The Irish who came to this country intermarried with other nationalities who were here if they did not among themselves. We naturally take pride in the fact that our people have played such a large part in the upbuilding of this, the greatest republic in the world. Here they aided in establishing civil and religious liberty, and have sustained it in every act and with every voice. The result is we have freedom of religion, are not restrained in our liberty, are prosperous with contentment, an united people whose one purpose is the sustaining of the Union, the upholding of the Constitution and the maintenance of the laws.

We of the Irish race are, by nature, a grateful people. In our settlements in many lands we have shown patriotism, valor and enterprise. We make our profound and sincere acknowledgments to the American people for the welcome our forefathers

received on coming to these shores. We are grateful for the friendship extended and the opportunities afforded them from the beginning of the federation of the thirteen original states, now magnified in all relations a citizen enjoys in the forty-eight states which now happily comprise the Union. The association has benefited us, and we have grown with your development. Our forefathers came from a land where they were deprived of civil and religious rights; they were an oppressed people, excluded from place and deprived of education.

The motto of our forefathers one hundred years ago was:

"Fostered under thy wing, we die in thy defence,"

or, in the words of the poet:

"For fighting in Columbia's cause,
I fight for home and ireland,
For the welcome kind, the equal laws
She gave our kin from Ireland.
Her flag is ours, her glory too,
For does not all remind us,
That she has been both leal and true
To the land we left behind us."

THE LAETARE MEDAL PRESENTED TO THOMAS M. MULRY.

Mr. Mulry, of New York City, a member of the Society, was the recipient of this honor on May 13th, 1912. The *New York Sun* of the following day said:

To Thomas Maurice Mulry, president of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank and a leader in the charitable work of the Catholic Church was given last night the Laetare Medal of the University of Notre Dame. Cardinal Farley conferred the medal after a presentation address had been made by the Rev. John Cavanaugh, C. S. C., president of Notre Dame. The gathering in the Cathedral college hall, where the presentation was made, represented men from every religious denomination. The Charity Organization Society was represented by its president

Robert W. de Forest, and Edward Lauterbach was there to speak for the Jewish charitable organizations.

Among the 600 or more who filled the hall one saw Dr. Francis J. Quinlan, Justice Giegerich, Joseph M. Adrian, Edmond J. Butler, Mgr. Henry A. Brann, L. J. Callahan, the Rev. T. J. Campbell, the Rev. James B. Curry, Mgr. J. N. Connolly, Mgr. C. A. Cassidy, Surrogate Cohalan, Charities Commissioner Drummond, the Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Delaney, Mgr. John Edwards, Paul Fuller, M. J. Mulqueen, Mgr. Lavelle, the Rev. Thomas Kearney, the Rev. Anselm Kennedy, O. F. Lynch, the Rev. P. F. X. Mulry, the Very Rev. W. G. Murphy, Judge Joseph F. Mulqueen, Mgr. McCready, Patrick F. McGowan, Major John F. O'Rourke, M. J. O'Brien, Mgr. J. J. Flood, Homer Folks, the Rev. M. J. Fitzpatrick, George J. Gillespie, Congressman Joseph A. Goulden, Henry Heide, Robert L. Hoguet, the Rev. John J. Hughes, Edmund Hurley, John B. Hasslocher, the Rev. Joseph Hanselman, Mgr. P. J. Hayes, Augustus D. Juilliard, Adrian Iselin, Eugene A. Philbin, John J. Pulley, the Rev. John Talbot Smith, Myles Tierney and Theodore Tack.

Mgr. Denis J. McMahon was the first speaker and represented the Association of Catholic Charities. He dwelt on Mr. Mulry's connection with the Society of St. Vincent de Paul and explained the growth of that organization in New York and Mr. Mulry's part in it. Herman Ridder followed, and his address was read by his son, Victor Ridder, who explained that his father's voice was in such a condition that he could not deliver it personally. Mr. de Forest's speech was made up largely of personal incidents connected with Mr. Mulry's activities in charitable work.

Mr. Lauterbach said that he felt he could speak for all Jewish charitable organizations and that they felt that they were indebted to Mr. Mulry.

James E. Dougherty, head of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of The Bronx, was the next speaker and he was followed by the Rev. Luke J. Evers, who spoke for the Notre Dame University Club of New York. The Rev. Dr. Cavanaugh made the presentation speech.

HON. THOMAS Z. LEE

MADE DOCTOR OF LAWS.

"Judge Thomas Zanslaur Lee, a native of this city, now of Providence, received the degree of Doctor of Laws yesterday at the commencement exercises of the Boston University School of Law, in Tremont Temple, Boston. He was invested with the purple and black hood that accompanied the degree.

"The conferring of the degree, which occurred at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, included not only the investiture of the purple and black hood, with the colors of the university, red, white and blue, carried in the folds, but that of the gown of black silk, having purple facings and purple bars upon the sleeves.

"As the charter of the school prohibits the conferring of honorary degrees, Mr. Lee upon investation submitted a thesis, the subject of which was "A Review of the Law Relating to the Property Rights of Women, and an Historical and Statistical Examination of Marriage and Divorce."

"Judge Lee attended the school in 1888, but did not complete his course. He took his review, however, in 1908, and in 1910 won his LL.M. He was invited last winter to submit a thesis which might earn him the degree of Doctor of Laws. The thesis comprises a volume of 235 large pages of typewritten matter, of which 18 are devoted to an index, and an alphabetical arrangement of the authorities consulted and cited.

"In it is presented every phase of the particular, with a history of legislation affecting woman, and a résumé of marriage and divorce from the dawn of civilization down to the opening of 1912. Statistics as to marriages and divorces in all parts of the United States and in the countries of the world are arrayed. It appears from Judge Lee's research that while there were 1,674,342 divorces in the United States from 1867 to 1912, there were but 215 in Canada during the same period.

"Judge Lee was born in this city and received his early education in the public schools here. He entered the office of the *Evening Reporter* as an apprentice printer and later took up the study of law. After his admission to the bar he was appointed judge of the local district court and later took up law practice in this city and Providence, being now a member of the firm of Barney & Lee of that city."—*Woonsocket, R. I., Evening Call.*



Whereas:

The long record of membership of the
Hon. John D. Crimmins
 Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick
 in the City of New York

has been one of constant unsparing support, it is fitting his splendid services should lay down the keys of the Society in 1892, he became so bowed with infirmities.



devotion, tireless effort and that a warm appreciation of mark the occasion of his office, going the ranks of its President in 1892 and through three consecutive terms. Whereafter in 1895, he took up the Presidentship which, without intermission, he gallantly and faithfully filled until 1911, when he retired at his own request and to the entire Society's regret.

No bare statement of official service, large as it is, can even faintly shadow the obligation of the Society to Mr. Crimmins. With sterling character, great talents and farreaching enterprise Mr. Crimmins had early risen to high position in the financial and industrial affairs of our great city, and all the solid gifts by which he prospered he freely put into his work for the Society. In his large-hearted sympathy, his wide charity, his social charm, his cultivated taste in art and letters, his dignified bearing, all the graces in fine that make the ideal of the Cell - he has been the friend, the companion, the adviser of all.

Born in the City of New York, his patriotic love of our Republic has only deepened his love for Ireland, the land of his fathers. Never has he lost faith in her cause; never has he failed to uphold it.

As alike as man, father, citizen and patriot, his twenty years of office and thirty years of membership have left an impress on the Society and its feelings as inspiring and beneficial as it will prove enduring. We it therefore

Resolved: That the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of New York takes high pleasure in presenting herewith to Mr. Crimmins a golden time-keeper to remind him hereafter that he carries with him always the gratitude, the admiration, the lasting esteem of his fellow-members and in the hope that every sound of its tiny bell may repeat to him the wish of the Friendly Sons that he be blessed with length of happy and honored days, with love and trust and light about him to the end.

William Clarke

Committee

James A. O'Sullivan Joseph J. C. Clarke Michael J. Drummond
Stephen Farrelly William Temple Emmet

New York, March 4, 1912.



Photograph by Anna Frances Levins.

Resolutions of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the
City of New York, tendered to Hon. John D. Crimmins.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS HONORED.

Presentation of engrossed resolutions and a gold repeating watch by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of New York.

At the largely attended quarterly meeting of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of New York held at the Astor Hotel, May 7, 1912, Mr. J. I. C. Clarke on behalf of the Committee appointed for the purpose—consisting of five ex-Presidents of the society—arose and read the following resolutions which are reproduced on the opposite page.

WHEREAS the long record of membership of the Hon. John D. Crimmins in the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of New York has been one of constant devotion, tireless effort and support, it is fitting that a warm appreciation of his services should mark the occasion of his laying down the keys of office. Joining the ranks of the Society in 1882, he became its President in 1892 and so served with distinction through three consecutive terms. Thereafter, in 1895, he took up the Treasurership which, without intermission he brilliantly and faithfully filled until 1911, when he retired at his own request and to the entire Society's regret.

No bare statement of official service, large as it is, can even faintly shadow the obligation of the Society to Mr. Crimmins. With sterling character, great talents and farseeing enterprise, Mr. Crimmins had early risen to high position in the financial and industrial affairs of our great city, and all the solid gifts by which he prospered he freely put into his work for the Society. In his large-hearted sympathy, his wide charity, his social charm, his cultivated taste in art and letters, his dignified bearing—all the graces in fine that make the ideal of the Celt—he has been the friend, the companion, the adviser of all.

Born in the City of New York, his patriotic love of our Republic has only deepened his love for Ireland, the land of his fathers. Never has he lost faith in her cause; never has he failed to uphold it.

Admirable alike as man, father, citizen and patriot, his twenty years of office and thirty years of membership have left an impress on the Society and its fortunes as inspiring and beneficial as it will prove enduring. Be it therefore

RESOLVED that the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of New York takes high pleasure in presenting herewith to Mr. Crimmins a golden time-keeper to remind him hereafter that he carries with him always the gratitude, the admiration, the lasting esteem of his fellow-members, and

in the hope that every sound of its tiny bell may repeat to him the wish of the Friendly Sons that he be blessed with length of happy and honored days, with love and light about him to the end.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE,
Secretary.

JOHN J. DELANY,
President.

JAMES J. O'GORMAN,
JOSEPH I. C. CLARKE,
MICHAEL J. DRUMMOND,
New York, March 4, 1912.

STEPHEN FARRELLY,
WILLIAM TEMPLE EMMET,
Committee.

Mr. Clarke proceeded to say:—"Mr. President and fellow members. A very pleasant duty devolves on me, owing to the absence of the Chairman of the Committee—United States Senator O'Gorman, whose official duties detain him in Washington,—namely of reading and moving the adoption of the resolution prepared by the Committee. Little, I may say, remains to be added to the heartfelt tribute paid in the Resolution to Mr. Crimmins' manhood and character, but there are a few things that do not properly enter into the formal declaration which it is well to say and to hear.

"John D. Crimmins who was born in New York on May 18, 1844 stands forth as a type of the best of the second generation of American citizens whose racial forbears are entirely Irish. Father and mother were Irish-born and migrated to America, and at once were able to take advantage of the material advantages open in our great Republic to the enterprising and thrifty. Thomas Crimmins became a building contractor and prospered modestly but sufficiently to rear his family in comfort and to educate them, young John Daniel attending the classes of St. Francis Xavier's College. At that time prolonged educational courses were not the fashion, and the business world was beckoning. The young brains were wanted to push the fortunes of the father's enterprises, and accordingly, the boy joined the father, and, so rapidly did he assert his capacity, that in his twentieth year he was admitted to partnership. The business grew with great strides. Larger and larger undertakings were entered into. When he was twenty-nine years of age John D. Crimmins was put in full control. It was no ordinary contracting firm that had been built up. It executed large public and semi-public

works and often, as the records show, employed as many as 12,000 men at a time, and to these activities Mr. Crimmins devoted the energies of full thirty years. In a vast metropolis, growing with unprecedented speed, such efforts when wisely made must result in placing a man in the upper ranks of the financial as well as the industrial forces of the community, and hence from a date about twenty years back of the present, it was not surprising to see Mr. Crimmins' name appear on the Directorates of banking institutions and other sources of the supply of cash to business. Historically, it means that Mr. Crimmins passed from the ranks of the contractor to that of the financier and capitalist. And today, in spite of efforts on his own part to limit his active work and have more time for quiet enjoyment, I find his name prominent in ten large banking, trust, real estate, transportation and other companies. It means in his case wealth gained wholesomely and administered sanely. It means a standing in the business community based on success which is common enough in our strenuous world, and on high character which is not at all common among the men who succeed. Had this great material result told the whole story, it is not at all likely that we should be assembled this evening to hear about it. What a man makes in business he usually makes for himself or his family; what he gives of his profits and gives of himself to others is really what counts. From the very beginning of his working years, Mr. Crimmins found time and money and personal energy to devote to the good causes that came to his hand. His tastes for literature, for instance, pertaining to Ireland and the Irish race found in him an avid and generous collector. From such collections he compiled and edited with care and skill two stout volumes that alone would be a monument to him, namely:—‘Early Celebrations of St. Patrick’s Day,’ published in 1902 and ‘Irish-American Historical Miscellany’ published in 1906, both feelingly dedicated to the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick—two works invaluable to the student of the Irish race in America.

“When the American Irish Historical Society was founded he became an enthusiastic member, acted for a term as its President and has ever since been of its Executive Council. When the project of Home Rule for Ireland became an organized effort in

the early eighties he joined it with purse and person and furthered it with continued effort. To the service of his Church he again gave continually of his wealth and wisdom that all its benevolences and philanthropies should be placed on the even keel of good-sailing in their ever-troubled financial waters. In local American politics he mingled little. He was always a Democrat, however, and was thrice chosen as Presidential elector by his party in New York State, and once had the felicity of voting for Grover Cleveland. He was appointed Park Commissioner and his term was a model of executive excellence. Twelve years ago he was created by Pope Leo a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great. And as to the Friendly Sons, the resolution I have read, and which lies before me beautifully engrossed and decorated with Celtic scrolls and ornaments, speaks as feelingly as such formal utterances can speak of his work for us. To him and his care our society owes most of its kindly prosperity of today. But in a wider sense still there is a recognition that should be made. He has been the great friend of the Irish people in America. In our city of great wealth, in our homes of well-to-do Irish people his has been the one stately home, in which above all others the distinguished friends, envoys, ministrants of Ireland have found hospitable welcome. No great civic function is complete in which his name does not appear, just as it is allowed to escape from no New York fund, collection or movement for the betterment of man. He is, in fine, in a hundred ways the representative of the Irish race in New York. What, however, would all this honored career, all these honors be worth if they did not include the fine qualities of the man himself, outside his material achievements and spiritual and artistic racial and even benevolent outgivings? All these things, highly as they may be rated, are not incompatible with what might be called an enlightened selfishness. Happily we may add to them a genuine camaraderie, a genial habit of mind, a humble, self-abnegating spirit—the altruism that does not look for present reward. He who gives largely and continuously should possess this latter quality in abundance, for immediate gratitude though it may be a natural human impulse does not always function as the simple optimist might expect it would.

"In looking over the Resolution I find compliment paid him

on many scores, but one has singularly been omitted, namely his character as a son. Sons are nowadays not too apt to measure their duty as sons aright. But the wholly delightful relations existing between John D. Crimmins and his respected father—the man of simple, practical mind and simple faith—was an idyl of family amenity that it was a privilege to witness and a joy to even faintly comprehend. A beautiful lesson for all of us.

"Our friend, our companion, our fellow-worker—that is the man we most honor tonight, honor while he is still with us, long, we pray, to enjoy all that a well-spent life has brought to him. Others will have something to add to these few inadequate words of mine, but I cannot refrain from summing up in a great poet's words:—

'A prince can mak' a belted knight,
 A marquis, lord and a' that
But an honest man's aboon his might
 Gude faith, mauna fa' that.
For a' that, an' a' that,
 Their dignities an' a' that.
The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
 The man's the man for a' that.'"

The resolutions were seconded by Mr. Stephen Farrelly of the committee. Mr. Farrelly spoke of the wisdom of expressing appreciation during the lifetime of persons whose character was respected.

The resolution was then put to the meeting by President Delany and was answered by a rising affirmative vote, the whole meeting bursting into prolonged applause.

To Mr. Crimmins were now presented amid renewed applause the engrossed Resolution and the watch bearing an inner inscription "The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of New York, to Hon. John D. Crimmins, President 1892-4; Treasurer, 1895-1911. March 4, 1912."

President Delany in a few gracious words introduced Mr. Crimmins, who, under evident stress of feeling, thanked the society for demonstrating its feeling toward him in so complimentary a manner and said that he and his children would regard the resolutions with the utmost pride. Mr. Crimmins acknowledged that he had not always been able to accomplish what he strove for, and praised the spirit of fair play toward others which it had always been his ambition to maintain.

NOTES FROM "THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE AND
NOTES AND QUERIES CONCERNING THE ANTIQ-
UITIES, HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY OF AMERICA."
VOLUMES I-VI, NEW YORK, 1857-1862.

BY EDWARD H. DALY.

Secretary-General of the Society.

New Ireland.

In June, 1779, a British force from Nova Scotia, under Col. McLean, took possession of Castine, in Maine, and erected and garrisoned a fort there. On receipt of this intelligence in England, a project was submitted to the government for the organization of a new colony, to be bounded on the west by the river Penobscot, and on the east by the river St. Croix, and to be called *New Ireland*. It was evidently to be an asylum for the American loyalists, for Thomas Oliver was to be governor and Daniel Leonard chief justice of the new Province: both these gentlemen were Massachusetts loyalists. The project received the support of the ministry, and was approved by the king, and might possibly have succeeded, as the British held possession of the described territory until December, 1783, had it not been for the scruples entertained by Attorney-general Wedderburn, afterwards Lord Loughborough, as to the sacredness of charter rights, who refused his concurrence on the ground that the lands had been included in the charter of the Massachusetts Bay.

Although Knox published these particulars as far back as 1789, in his Extra Official State Papers, II. 60, 61, app. 83, no mention of this project is to be found in Williamson's Hist. of Maine, nor in the Collections of the Maine Historical Society. The object of this article, therefore, is to inquire whether the legal opinion above referred to exists anywhere in this country, and if so, where it is to be found. E. B. O'C. Albany, Jan. 30. (Maga. Feb., 1857.)

The First Person Named For Washington in Ireland.

The Boston Herald for Aug. 8, 1857, copies from the Massachusetts Magazine, Vol. I, p. 62, January, 1789, the following

item. It would, perhaps be difficult to find the first person named for Gen. Washington in this country. D. (2.)

CURIOS IRISH ADVERTISEMENT, FROM THE LONDONDERRY
JOURNAL, FEB. 30, (SIC) 1783.

Whereas on February the 14th, 1783, it pleased kind Providence to confer on Matthew Neely, of Burnally, parish of Tamlaght-sinlagan, and county of Londonderry, a man-child, whose appearance is promising and amiable, and hopes the Being who first caused him to exist will grant him grace:

Also, in consideration and in remembrance of the many heroick deeds done by that universally renowned patriot, General Washington, the said Matthew Neely hath done himself the honor of calling the said man-child by the name of *George Washington Neely*, he being the first child known or so called in this kingdom by the name of Washington, that brilliant western star. (Maga, Sept., 1857.)

The "Scotch-Irish."

* * * The concluding paper, read before the Maine Historical Society, was an address by Mr. Willis, the president, in which he traced the Scotch emigrations, at various times to Ireland, with their causes, and thence to this country. He showed, particularly, how the population of Maine was constituted, the western part of the state being of the pure English stock, from the west of England, the eastern part pure French, for the first one hundred years, and the middle part heterogeneous, German-English, but mostly of the Scotch-Irish immigrations, commencing in 1718 and continuing to the time of the revolution. He also spoke of the various colonies of this latter race, that went to Pennsylvania and the Middle States, with a summary of the origin, progress, and present state of Presbyterianism, of which the Scotch were sturdy representatives. The address was listened to with much attention, and received great favor as communicating new and useful information. The Scotch-Irish element was shown to have entered much more largely into the

basis of our population than was hitherto suspected. (Maga, March, 1858.)

Is this the beginning of the "Scotch-Irish" legend?

Irish Street.

From Gaines' *New York Mercury*, April 21, 1777, I make the following extract: "John Mackkenzie at his store, 1092 Water street, the corner of Irish street" (now Fletcher street). The highest number in that street at the present time is 750. In the same paper I find 517 Hanover square, 326 Dock street" (the lower end of the present Water street). Can any of your readers give me information in regard to the numbering of houses in the olden time? (Maga, Jan., 1859.)

W. M. K.

"An Oath of Secrecy in 1776."

We the subscribers, do swear, that we will keep a profound secret the contents of the affidavit of Michael Ryan, and the resolves which this sub-committee have or may enter into in consequence thereof; excepting, that we may severally have liberty to disclose the same to any of the members of the city and county of Albany in general, or sub-committee convened when such members have taken such oath; and also, excepting that we may severally have liberty to disclose the same to such officers, or other persons whom the general or sub-committee may judge necessary to employ to carry into execution any resolves or measures of the said general or sub-committee, in consequence of the information given by the said affidavit. And that we shall severally remain under the above injunction until we severally have permission from the chairman of the said Committee for the time being, or a majority of the subscribers to make the same public.

Albany Committee Chamber, April 24th, 1776.

Abm. Yates Junr., *Chairman.*

Henry Bleecker,	Jacob Bleecker, Junr.,
Abm. Cuyler,	John Ten Broeck,
Isaac Van Aernam,	Benj. Hicks,
Goosie Van Schaick,	Phi. P. Schuyler,

Philip Bronck,	Jno. Tan Beeckman,
Harmen Vosburgh,	Hors Wendell,
John H. Ten Eyck,	Gisbert Marselis,
Gerrit Lansing, Jur.,	John Barclay,
Jer. V. Rensselaer,	Jacob Cuyler,
Robert Yates,	John Bay,
Jo. Young,	Sam'l Stringer,
Mat. Visscher	Robert McClallan,
Henry J. Bogart,	Bastjaen T. Vischer,
Leonard Gansevoort,	Michael Ryan.
Jacob C. Ten Eyck,	

The thirty names appended to the above curious oath embrace many eminent revolutionary characters, some of whom afterwards occupied a conspicuous position in the judicial and legislative annals of New York. Will some of our historical students explain the occasion of the above singular oath? (Maga, Feb., 1859.)

An Oath of Secrecy in 1776.

In the last number of the Historical Magazine I observe a notice of a remarkable, and rather unintelligible oath, taken and subscribed in the Albany Committee Chamber, April 24th 1776, by some thirty respectable gentlemen pledging themselves to "keep a profound secret the contents of the affidavit of Michael Ryan, and the resolves which this sub-committee have or may enter into in consequence thereof" etc. I have no knowledge of the transaction referred to (probably some rebellious object, connected with the movements of that eventful era)—nor, indeed, of any of the persons mentioned; unless it may be the "Michael Ryan" aforesaid. There was a *Michael Ryan*, of that day, with whose history I have had an opportunity to make some acquaintance, and if he were the man who made the "affidavit" in question that fact might possibly in some way afford a clew to the information sought in the Magazine. In January, 1776, Michael Ryan was commissioned a 2nd lieutenant in the company of Captain John Lacey, of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, which company belonged to the 4th Pennsylvania Battal-

ion (or regiment) commanded by Colonel Anthony Wayne. On the 15th of March, following, Michael Ryan was appointed adjutant to said battallion, and served in that capacity during the Canadian Campaign of 1776, he was afterwards active in organizing and instructing the militia of Bucks County. Whether the Adjutant Ryan of Wayne's battallion was at Albany on the above mentioned 24th of April, 1776, I am unable to say. The Orderly book of the 4th battallion dated "*Camp, at Long Island*" April 10th, 12th, and 13th; and again, as late as April 22nd, of that year, at each date is headed thus "Orders for the detachment of the 4th battallion of Pennsylvanian Troops;" and the first order issued at Albany is dated May 10th, 1776. But the adjutant might have *preceded* the battallion in order to be at the "Committee Chamber" on the 24th of April. He seems to have possessed and merited the confidence of the gallant colonel. In a letter to President Dickinson of Pennsylvania dated *Philadelphia*, August 24th 1782, (though stating that his residence was then at *Alexandria*). Michael Ryan speaks of his "four years service," and adds, "I was a slave to the army from the commencement of the war till I resigned, having served as Adjutant, Brigade Major, Inspector of Brigade and Division" etc. If these facts and dates may aid in discovering or elucidating the history of the mysterious oath, aforesaid, they are at the service of the editor.—W. D. West Chester, Pa. (Maga, March, 1859.)

Col. Hay.

Col. Hay was undoubtedly Col. Udny Hay, as no other officer of that name and rank is found in the revolutionary army. He was a favorite officer of Gen., Washington who in a letter to the President of Congress written in 1778, speaks of him as the best qualified of any man upon the continent, for the office of Quartermaster-General of the Army and again, to General Arnold, in 1780, as "a faithful and indefatigable officer." He was an Irishman by birth and came to this country without property or friends. After the Revolution he resided in Vermont, and took an active part in the political affairs of the State, and was member of that peculiar branch of the government denominated the Council of Censors. He was also a frequent contributor to

the *Burlington Centinel*. He died in 1806 and his funeral sermon was preached by President Saunders of the University. (Maga, May, 1859.)

"Classical" History.

October fourth, monthly meeting of the New York Historical Society, President Luther Bradish, Esq., in the chair. The paper of the evening was read by John A. Poor, Esq. The subject was "English Colonization in America." The view of the Pilgrim Fathers, as playing an unimportant part in the colonization of this country, was so at variance with the prevalent theory as to excite an unusual degree of interest in the paper. The greatness of England was due, said the speaker, to American colonization, and yet the British government was the latest of all the European powers to plant colonies in the new world. This work was finally achieved through the efforts of individuals. The great mover of all this was Sir Ferdinando Gorges, for whom the speaker claimed the title of Father of English Colonization in America. * * * The speaker regarded Pilgrim history as given us by Messrs. Webster, Everett, Bancroft and Palfrey, as "*classical*," and not severe history and claimed for Gorges, Popham, and Vines the chief glory of planting the English race in the new world. He closed with a brief allusion to the extent and power of the English race, having dominion over the sea, and holding one-fourth of the habitable globe, governing one-fourth of the human race; four times in number the entire population of the Roman Empire when its eagles overshadowed the world. The historic sketch was exceedingly clear, down to the year 1616, before the Pilgrims' period, and the speaker relied on historic facts for his assertion that, as a political event, the Pilgrim settlement was of no sort of consequence. The Puritans, on the contrary, who came over under Endicott and Winthrop, had overrun New England and became the masters of its territory. (Maga, Nov., 1859.)

William Allen,

one of the oldest citizens of Hartford, Md., and who had been postmaster there for thirty years, died on the 22nd August. He was a native of Ireland, and being Recording Secretary of the

United Irishmen in the troubles of 1798, was condemned to be executed with Croghan, Harvey and Waddie, other members of the organization. The Baltimore American says:

"Croghan, Harvey and Waddie, ended their lives upon a scaffold, while the deceased, through the interposition of a servant girl engaged at the prison, managed to escape. She showed him the way to a sewer, through which he crawled, reached the sea-shore, and embarking in the first ship for America, was soon safely landed in the United States. On the occasion of the trial, the principal evidence was the record of a resolution in the handwriting of the deceased. It was adopted by the United Irishmen, and read as follows: 'And we will let the government of England know that no palliation whatsoever will serve to keep alive the present morbid system of representation.' All the parties named were men of considerable fortune, all of which was confiscated by the British government. The estate of Mr. Croghan alone yielded over two millions of dollars. Mr. Allen, shortly after reaching here, settled in Hartford county, and was naturalized by Judge William Paca, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, Mr. Paca holding a special session of the court for that purpose. He was formally introduced to Gen. Washington, and corresponded with him; and also numbered among his friends, Andrew Jackson and Charles Carroll of Carrollton. For thirty years in succession he held the office of postmaster, personal relations influencing the presidents to retain him."

(Maga, Nov., 1860.)

John Skenandoah O'Brien,

died at the Albany County Hospital on the 20th August. His father, John O'Brien, was an Irishman of means. He emigrated to this country in 1745, and soon after married a squaw of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians. John was born in 1751, and was sent to France to study. He returned to this country in the same vessel which brought Lafayette, and took an active part in many of the battles of the Revolution. Although 109 years at the time of his death, he retained all his faculties, except his sight, to the last. (Maga, Nov., 1860.)

Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

The English translator of the "Travels of the Marquis de Chastellux," in a note to that work (N. Y. Edition, 1828, pp. 225-6), speaking of the countrymen of the chief founders of the Society and of the Society itself says:

"An Irishman, the instant he sets foot on American ground, becomes *ipso facto* an American: this was uniformly the case during the whole of the late war. While Englishmen and Scotchmen were regarded with jealousy and distrust, even with the best recommendation of zeal and attachment to their cause; a native of Ireland stood in need of no other certificate than his dialect; his sincerity was never called in question: he was supposed to have a sympathy of suffering, and every voice decided as it were intuitively, in his favor. Indeed, their conduct in the late Revolution amply justified this favorable opinion; for while the Irish immigrant was fighting the battles of America, by sea and land, the Irish merchants, particularly at Charleston, Baltimore and Philadelphia, labored with indefatigable zeal, and at all hazards, to promote the spirit of enterprise, to increase the wealth, and maintain the credit of the country; their purses were always open, and their persons devoted to the common cause. On more than one imminent occasion, Congress owed their existence, and America possibly her preservation, to the fidelity and firmness of the Irish. I had the honor of dining with the Irish Society, composed of the steadiest Whigs upon the continent, at the City Tavern in Philadelphia, on St. Patrick's Day; the members wear a medallion suspended by a ribbon, with a very significant device, which has escaped my memory, but was so applicable to the American Revolution, that until I was assured that it subsisted prior to that event, and had reference only to the oppression of Ireland by her powerful sister, I concluded it to be a temporary allusion. General Washington, Mr. Dickinson, and other leading characters, are adopted members of this Society."

The medallion referred to, is thus described in the Rules of the Society:

"On the right, Hibernia; on the left America; in the center Liberty, joining the hands of Hibernia and America; to be

represented by the usual figure of a female supported by a harp, for Hibernia; an Indian, with his quivers on his back and his bow slung, for America. Underneath, Unite. On the reverse, St. Patrick trampling on a snake, a cross in his hand, dressed *in Pontificalibus*. The motto Hier." (Samuel Hood's "Brief Account of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick," pp. 91, 92. The "Account" constituting a very interesting little column, was published in Philadelphia, 1844, and is now extremely rare.) . . . Michael Hennessy, 54 Carroll street, Brooklyn, Nov. 2, 1860. (Maga, Dec., 1860).

Robert Curry,

A Revolutionary veteran, died of starvation, at his residence on the Hamilton Road, near the Mohawk canal bridge, Ohio, in December 1860.

The deceased was one hundred and two years of age, born in Little York, Pennsylvania in 1758. At the age of thirteen he enlisted as a drummer-boy in the Continental army, and served through the Revolution. He went to Cincinnati in the year 1816, and resided there till death removed him to a better world. (Maga, Feb., 1861.)

The magazine gives no further information; can any one furnish particulars of this person?

History of the Town of Dunbarton, Merrimac County, New Hampshire.

From the Grant by Mason's Assigns, in 1751 to the year 1860.
By Caleb Stark, Concord: G. P. Lyon, 1860.

It is gratifying to see the historic spirit of Dunbarton, which by a vote of the town appropriates a sufficient sum to give each taxpayer a copy of this work.

The history embraces a period of little over a century. Dunbarton was settled from the north of Ireland, by what are in defiance of all ethnology called Scotch-Irish.

The population, in 1850, was 915. The pioneer settlers were James Rogers, the father of the well-known Major Robert Rogers, of the Old French War, and Joseph Putney, who made a perma-

nent settlement in 1749. Much of the volume is taken up with the town meetings; the rest is devoted to its ecclesiastical affairs, Revolutionary incidents, general history, more prominent residents, and genealogies. If other towns were to do as much, much valuable historical matter would be saved. On inquiring lately for the records of a town on Long Island, we learned that on the death of a clerk some years since, they were left to the mercy of his dissipated son, and had disappeared. The loss was more than a mere antiquarian might lament, for they embraced the records of the deeds and conveyances of lands to the town for a considerable period. (Maga, March, 1861.)

Hon. John McLean,

The oldest of the nine justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at his residence in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 3.

He was the son of an Irish weaver, and was born in Morris County, New Jersey, March 11, 1785; and while yet a youth his father moved to the then almost unsettled backwoods of Ohio. After such education as the resources of that region afforded, he began life for himself in Cincinnati. Choosing the law for his profession, and obtaining employment in the office of the clerk of Hamilton County, he found time to pursue his studies under the direction of Arthur St. Clair, a prominent counsellor and son of the Revolutionary general of the same name. In 1807, young McLean was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Lebanon, Ohio, having just previously married Rebecca, daughter of Dr. Edwards, of South Carolina.

In October, 1812, he became a candidate for Congress, and was elected by a large majority. In 1814 he was again elected to Congress by a nearly unanimous vote—a circumstance of rare occurrence; and remained a Member of the House of Representatives until 1816, when the Legislature of Ohio, having elected him Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, he resigned his seat in Congress at the close of the session. He remained six years upon the bench of the Supreme Court, and attained an enviable position as a sound and able jurist. In 1822 he was appointed commissioner of the general land office by President Monroe; and in 1823 he became postmaster-general, both of which

offices he filled with ability. In the year 1829 he was appointed by President Jackson, a justice of the United States Supreme Court, after he had refused the offer of the War and Navy departments. He entered upon the discharge of his duties at the January term of 1830, and has performed the duties of that station for a period of thirty-one years. In his social relations he was beloved and esteemed, and was prominent in all the benevolent movements of the Methodist Church, to which he belonged. (Maga, May, 1861.)

A Revolutionary Relic.

Mr. H. W. Cimiotti, a jeweler, of Smithfield Street, has now in his possession a gold ring, of curious make, which was worn in this country by a German relative, previous to the Revolutionary War. His friend returned to the fatherland after the war, and the relic remained in his possession until his death. It was lately sent to Mr. Cimiotti, as a present. The set is oval, about the size of a three-cent piece, and is surrounded by twenty-five small rubies. In the centre, covered with glass, is the "Strawberry-tree," an emblematic figure, while underneath are the words, "God directs our (hearts)," the latter word being represented by two hearts united. The following description, which accompanies the relic, explains these symbols:

"Before the Declaration of Independence (July 4th 1776), it had become customary in North America, among the patriots who aimed at a change of the state of things, to distinguish themselves by wearing certain marks or emblems indicative of their sentiments. One of those most in vogue, was the motto: "God directs the hearts of Kings," bearing at the same time "the Strawberry-tree" of Kerry, which grows out of a wolf, or before which cowers a wolf. This had reference to the heroic rising of the inhabitants of Kenmare, in 1639, against the despotism of the English, which resulted in changing their region, from a barren soil unto a fertile valley, and causing the highest prosperity. The history of Kerry (Kenmare) served in America, at the above time, by distributing it in thousands of pamphlets, in prose and verse, as well as in pictorials, to inspire the people. It appeared on rings and snuff-boxes, and there was probably no house nor

cabin, in which there was not some picture representing it, hanging against the wall. Everybody had probably his Kerry (Kenmare) according to his circumstances, and wherever it was seen it denoted the sentiments of its possessor."

The ring has been well taken care of, but six of the rubies have been lost, and a small piece of the glass covering the little tree has been broken off. It is a curious relic, and would form an interesting feature in a cabinet of attractions. *Pittsburg paper.* (Maga, Aug., 1861.)

The First Irishman in America.

Probably the first Irishman who reached America was the one whose name occurs in the list of those whom Columbus left on the Island of St. Domingo, in 1492, and who were cut off by the Indians before his return the next year. His name is given in "Navarrete" (vol. ii p. 19), as "Guillermo Ires, natural de Galney en Irlanda;" and it is probably William Erris or Irish of Galway. (Maga, Sept., 1861.)

The true Genealogy of the Dunnel and Dwinell Family of New England.

By Henry Gale Dunnel, M.D., of New York City, New York; C. B. Richardson, 1862.

This is an account of the descendants of Michael Doniel, or Donnel, or Dunnel, of Topsfield, Massachusetts, where he resided in 1672. Of the family the author disclaims all knowledge; tradition said French, but the name savors as much of Irish or Scotch. Some of the family still reside at the old homestead.

The family have been well represented in the military annals of the country—one member, Solomon Dwinel, having fought, through the Revolution, from the siege of Boston to the siege of Yorktown. (Maga, July, 1862.)

NECROLOGY.

MOST REVEREND PATRICK JOHN RYAN.

Most Reverend Patrick John Ryan, Archbishop of Philadelphia since 1884, died in that city, February 11th, 1911. He was born near Thurles, County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1831, and received his early religious education at Carlon College. He came to this country at the age of twenty-one, and, being ordained priest, was assigned to the Archdiocese of St. Louis, becoming successively assistant rector and rector of the Saint Louis Cathedral. In 1872 he was made Coadjutor Bishop of St. Louis, and in 1884, Metropolitan of Pennsylvania upon the death of Archbishop Wood.

Archbishop Ryan was an impressive preacher, and an able administrator. The extended eulogies of this distinguished prelate, widely published throughout America on the occasion of his death, make further notice here unnecessary.

It is estimated that 100,000 persons witnessed his funeral procession to the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, Philadelphia, where he was entombed.

JOHN F. DOYLE.

BY EDWARD J. MCGUIRE, ESQ.

John F. Doyle, died in New York, on December 2, 1911. He was one of the first to join the original group of founders of the American Irish Historical Society after its formation in Boston in January, 1897. He became a life member at once and ever continued to be a devoted friend and lover of the cause it stands for. He was early elected to membership in its Exec-

utive Council and served faithfully and efficiently in that office until his death.

Mr. Doyle was born in New York, on December 1, 1837. His father, James Doyle, participated in the Irish Rebellion of 1798. Upon his emigration to New York, he soon became a merchant in good business and died at a ripe old age in the year 1845. He was one of the organizers of the old Volunteer Fire Department and a noted figure in the City's life. He loved the land of his adoption equally with the native land that had won the devotion of his youth, even to exile. His children inherited his patriotism. One of his sons was killed in battle in the Florida War of 1837. One of his grandsons was killed in battle in the Civil War in 1861.

Mr. Doyle was a graduate of the public schools of New York and afterwards studied law in the office of Alexander Hamilton, the grandson of the famous Alexander Hamilton. He was admitted to the bar in 1862. One of the young men admitted at the same time by Presiding Justice Ingraham was our esteemed member, Hon. Joseph F. Daly, who was afterwards to become chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas and a Justice of the Supreme Court, serving on the bench continuously for twenty-eight years. The loyal friendship between the two men continued unbroken from their boyhood to the end. Mr. Doyle, shortly after his admission to the bar, having developed great talent in the management of the real estate interests and conveyancing business of his office which had meanwhile become the firm of Hamilton, Rives & Rogers, was given immediate charge of many of the large estates in its control which included those of several of the most important and famous families in the social and business life of New York.

After sixteen years of service, in the year 1869, Mr. Doyle gave up the practice of the law to devote himself entirely to the business of managing New York real estate and dealing with it both as agent and broker. He at once took his place among the most prominent and reputable real estate men of the city and maintained that position for the remainder of his life. At the time of his death he was the senior member of the firm of John F. Doyle & Sons of No. 45 William Street, New York City, his firm being composed of himself and his sons,

John F. Doyle, Jr., and Alfred L. Doyle. His business associates valued him highly and bestowed on him their greatest honors. He served a term as president of the Real Estate Exchange of the City of New York, and three terms as president of the Real Estate Board of Brokers. He was chosen to be marshal of the real estate division of both the great Sound Money Parades of the McKinley presidential campaigns of 1896 and 1900. His service as a public spirited citizen in respect to the great improvements of the City of New York during his long and active connection with important real estate affairs in his eventful business life of sixty years was marked. He saw New York grow from a city of less than 300,000 inhabitants in his boyhood to a city of more than 5,000,000 at the time of his death. Nothing in the great movements of this civic life was without his active interest and coöperation. His far-sighted knowledge of the principles of the city's growth and the trend of business and population was great. He dealt wisely, not only for his clients but for himself, and amassed a handsome competence.

He was filled with interesting remembrances of the life and men of old New York. He could remember rural sports in fields now covered by crowded blocks of buildings. He had quaint stories of fishing in Minetta Water, which flowed between Fifth and Sixth Avenues about opposite where the Jefferson Market Court House and Prison now stand and of orchard raids around the site of the Flatiron building in Madison Square.

He was always fond of athletic sports. In his youth he was a noted amateur boxer and pistol shot. His interest in yachting drew him into close association with the promoters of this sport, always an important one in New York, during a period of fifty years. He was at one time regarded as an expert computer of time allowances and as familiar with the other scientific details respecting sailing craft. He enjoyed the friendship of the owners of many famous yachts and in the early days of the New York Yacht Club took active part in the matters concerning the gift of the America Cup and the preparation of the models of the yachts which defended it so gloriously.

Mr. Doyle was always an enthusiastic Irishman. At the time of the famous Fenian movement which followed the Civil War, he was an earnest friend and helper of the men who guided it.

He was for nearly twenty years a prominent member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. He took earnest interest in the Parnell Parliamentary movement and the Land League agitation. He besides was a fervent and devoted Catholic. The Holy Name Society of the New York Archdiocese owes much to his zeal, earnestness and generosity. He was at the time of his death the president of one of its important branches.

Mr. Doyle is best remembered, however, by his personal friends. He had all the lovable qualities of the Irish temperament. He was vivacious, impulsive and quick of speech and intense in his likes and dislikes, but always large-hearted and generous and he loved his friends. He preserved his vigor wonderfully. He died the day after his seventy-fourth birthday and up to the day before his death he continued in remarkably good health and celebrated his birthday with his family. He was short in stature and of ruddy complexion. He kept his youthful appearance so well that until within a few years of his death he looked like a man twenty years younger than he was.

Among his business associates he was highly respected as a man of high honor. Among real estate experts, he was regarded as one whose word as to values and conditions and whose advice as to transactions was based upon conscientious convictions and solid reasons. He was a survivor of the old days, when the real estate business was regarded as an honorable business which was not to be made a field for the exploitation of speculators or the exhibition of chicanery. He kept faithful to these standards always.

Mr. Doyle is survived by his sons, John F. Doyle, Jr., and Alfred L. Doyle and his daughters, Frances Hession, Gertrude Stoltzenberg and Camilla Doyle.

His death removes an interesting and admirable figure from our ranks. Sixty years of active life spent with large affairs and among men of character and integrity made him an honorable personality among us, endeared besides by his genial nature and the memories of his good deeds and of his devotion to his ideals. John F. Doyle honored the Irish name he bore and the traditions that he loved and served.

EDWARD W. WYNNE.

Edward W. Wynne died December 5, 1909. He was born, says the Charleston *News and Courier*, in Charleston December 13, 1853. At the age of 13 or 14 he entered the employ of Bernard O'Neill's grocery. Later he went to New York and for a year and a half was in Brooklyn. Returning to Charleston he became connected with the firm of C. Bart & Co., with which concern he has been associated for the last thirty-six years.

Mr. Wynne's influence in local politics was considerable, but he never held office until he was appointed on the board of public works by Mayor Rhett. He was a member of the Hibernian Society, of the Knights of Columbus and of the Elks.

Mr. Wynne was a director of the Exchange Banking and Trust Company, vice-president of the Drake-Inness Green Shoe Company, vice-president of the Leaphardt Lumber Company and a director of various other business enterprises.

Mr. Wynne was one of the best known business men in the city and a man of the most lovable disposition, kindly and courteous in all his dealings."

THOMAS P. KELLY.

Thomas P. Kelly, head of the firm of T. P. Kelly & Co., New York City, manufacturers and dealers in foundry facings and supplies, died at St. Vincent hospital, New York City, Sept. 22, 1911. Mr. Kelly had been ill since about the middle of June and his death was due to ailments arising from a stroke of paralysis. He was 60 years of age, having been born in Waterford, Ireland, in 1851. He was especially well known in the foundry trade as an expert on foundry facings. His experience in the manufacture and sale of these products had extended over many years. When he came to this country, at the age of 16 or 17, which followed the spending of several years at sea, he obtained employment with his cousin, who was engaged in the manufacture of foundry facings in New York City. Mr. Kelly went to

work in the mill, learning the manufacturing part of the business in all its rudiments. Later, he gave more attention to the sales end of the business and in 1885 he founded the firm of T. P. Kelly & Co., to deal in foundry supplies and equipment. The business was first located on John street, New York, and as it expanded it was moved to Pearl street. It is now located at 544 West Twenty-second street, where commodious offices and warehouses have been established with branch houses in other cities, and plants for the manufacture of foundry facings are operated at Bloomsbury, N. J., and Irwin, Pa. The firm does a large domestic and foreign business.

In recent years Mr. Kelly traveled extensively to different parts of the world and his acquaintanceship extended to the foundrymen of many countries, in addition to his thorough familiarity with the trade in the United States. He was a member of the New England Foundrymen's Association, the Machinery Club of New York, the New York Athletic Club and various fraternal organizations, including the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the American Irish Historical Society and others. Mr. Kelly left no family and he provided for the transfer of his business to three of his trusted employes, who had been with him for many years. These are: Walter Kaine Jr., Patrick A. Kirby and Michal F. Kirby.—*Castings.*

MARTIN I. J. GRIFFIN.

BY THOMAS S. LONERGAN.

Martin I. J. Griffin of Philadelphia, the noted journalist and historian, died on November 10, 1911, after a very brief illness. He was born of Irish parents in Philadelphia in 1842. He was thoroughly acquainted with every historic spot in the "City of Brotherly Love" where he had lived as man and boy for almost 70 years.

Mr. Griffin began to write for the press at an early age. His journalistic career covered a period of almost 50 years. Forty

years ago ,he was associate editor of the *Catholic Standard*. He had been proprietor and editor of the *American Catholic Historical Researches*, a high-class quarterly magazine, for fully a quarter of a century. He founded the American Catholic Historical Society. He was the author of "The Trial of John Ury," "The Story of Commodore John Barry," biographies of General Stephen Moylan, General Count Pulaski, General Thaddeus Kosciusko and Thomas Fitzsimons. His "Catholics and the American Revolution" is published in three volumes and is a very valuable work.

Mr. Griffin made the name and fame of Commodore John Barry, "the father of the American Navy" secure for all time and that was no easy task. That one book alone would establish his reputation for historical research and accuracy.

He was a member of the Executive Council of the American Irish Historical Society. If his "Errors Corrected," which have appeared in the Researches were published in one volume, it would be a precious book for every student of American history. He was in his element when he was correcting "historical" errors, by writers and speakers of considerable reputation.

He is survived by two sons and two daughters. Rev. Martin I. J. Griffin, Jr., of St. Thomas College, St. Paul, Minn., Dr. William J. Griffin of Philadelphia, Sister Mary Dorothea of the Immaculate Conception Order and Miss Philomena Griffin of Philadelphia.

Mr. Griffin possessed great talent for historical investigation and was a painstaking and accurate writer. In fact he was a recognized authority on American history in general and Catholic American history in particular. The Irish in America have every reason to be proud of Martin I. J. Griffin because he was one of the finest types of moral and intellectual manhood that this country has ever produced. Those who knew him best loved him most.

THOMAS F. GILROY.

BY MARY GILROY MULQUEEN.

Thomas F. Gilroy was born in Sligo, Ireland, June 3, 1839. He came to America when seven years of age. He received his education at the public schools of New York, and when quite a young man, he apprenticed himself to a firm of printers, where he had an opportunity to indulge his favorite pastime of reading. He was married to Miss Mary Sheridan in 1864, and about that time entered politics. In 1885, he became deputy county clerk, and three years later under sheriff. In 1889, he became Commissioner of Public Works. He inaugurated asphalt pavements, forced all electric wires under ground, and planned and projected the Speedway; he also directed the building of the Central Bridge and Washington Bridge. In 1892, he was elected mayor by 75,000 majority. During his term as mayor, he succeeded in reducing the tax rate to the lowest the city has ever known, at the same time maintaining the credit of the city so high that $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds were selling at a premium.

Mr. Gilroy was known as a thoroughly executive, firm and capable official, and absolutely incorruptible. His rare executive ability was shown not only in the public administration of his affairs, but as receiver for the Mitchell Vance Corporation. This company, manufacturers of gas-fixtures, etc., was in dire straits when Mr. Gilroy took hold; he carried on the business for six months, and at the end of that time paid the creditors 100 cents on the dollar and turned over the business to the stock-holders with a surplus.

After his administration as mayor, he was elected president of the Twelfth Ward Bank. The same energy and business acumen characterized his work here. He collected moneys long due, increased the deposits largely, and established two new branch banks. His judgement of men was shown by the fact that during his presidency, he did not make a loan which was not paid.

Mr. Gilroy's private life was as remarkable as his public career. He raised ten children to mature years, and the boys are now

gracing the business and professional world, while the girls have been useful and accomplished women, some of them the mothers of families. Always, even in the greatest pressure of his outside affairs, he was a devoted and self-sacrificing husband and father. A man of lofty ideals, he always lived up to them, and was consequently beloved and respected by all with whom he came in contact. Although his nature was modest and retiring, the position he occupied as chief magistrate, particularly in connection with the events of the fourth Centenary of America, was in dignity and detail perfect. That celebration has never been equalled since.

Mr. Gilroy died Dec. 1, 1911, deeply mourned by his family, friends, and fellow-citizens.

SYLVESTER J. O'SULLIVAN.

MINUTE ADOPTED BY THE SURETY UNDERWRITERS ASSOCIATION
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK AT A MEETING HELD
NOVEMBER 27TH, 1911.

Sylvester J. O'Sullivan, Vice-President of the Surety Underwriters Association, died in New York, November 26th, 1911. He was born in Prescott, Ontario, June 19th, 1847—the first son of Jeremiah O'Sullivan and Anne (Hayes) O'Sullivan.

His early education was had in the Catholic schools of his native town. His father, who was a prominent figure in the political and social life of Prescott, brought up the son in the fine, rugged school of hard work, honesty and devotion to the truth. Before reaching his majority Mr. O'Sullivan began to play a conspicuous part in the activities of the neighborhood, and the desire for the larger life brought him to New York City in the late sixties.

He began very modestly in the mercantile business and by his earnestness of purpose achieved very soon a place of importance which he never afterward lost. By rapid steps he arose in the business world until he was one of the best known and most popular representatives traveling out of New York. At one

time he was associated with Guggenheim and Pulaski, and his connection with this house lasted almost until the Guggenheims launched out in the world of mining development. The elder Guggenheim offered him the post of superintendent of his mining interests, but Mr. O'Sullivan having but recently gone into partnership under the firm name of O'Sullivan & Hirsch, was forced to decline what might have resulted ultimately in a fortune. By a perversity of fate the new firm was caught in a severe business panic and dissolved, but Mr. O'Sullivan, with that fine sense of business honor which characterized all of his acts, devoted himself to the clearing up of all the firm's obligations and after a year of strenuous labor, succeeded. Following a period of divers endeavors, he finally, in 1897, associated himself with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company as Manager of its New York Office, a position which he retained until his death, becoming, finally, a Director and Vice-President of the Company.

It was his life as a surety man that is best known. He was properly and affectionately recognized as the Dean of the business in New York City. He well deserved the title, for no man ever stood more firmly or fought more courageously for the dignity and honor of the business. His high standards and unswerving honesty brought him the lasting respect and admiration of his competitors, and in the management of his own office, his executive ability, firmness, and his sense of fair play gave him the unalloyed affection of all his subordinates. His word was his bond in every transaction and he was considered a giant rock of integrity by all who came in contact with him.

When the warring companies concluded to discontinue the intense attrition of unwise and destructive competition and to enter into more harmonious relations, he took a leading part in all the plans which were formulated to make the movement a success. The Surety Underwriters Association of the City of New York and its development was to him a favorite subject of thought and work. As its Vice-President he was never known to absent himself from its meetings and he took a keen and scrutinizing interest in its deliberations.

In 1895 Mr. O'Sullivan married Margherita Rose. A few years later she died, the result of a most tragic and sad accident.

It was a shock which forever affected him, changing the tone and color of his remaining years. His devotion to the memory of his wife was of touching beauty and sadness.

Mr. O'Sullivan was a man of wide acquaintance and many warm friendships. He took a keen interest in politics and was associated for years with the leading men of the Democratic party of this state. As Treasurer of the Manhattan Club he devoted himself with energy and enthusiasm to the management of the Club's affairs and served as Chairman of the House Committee with distinction and success. His genial presence and his social qualities made for universal popularity.

Mentally and physically he was an imposing type of man that the world could ill afford to lose; and the inheritance which he left was the fine example that he set of how a man may live rightly. He died in the harness quietly, as he wished, and bravely, as he always lived. We shall long miss his towering presence and his big, hearty, manly ways, and shall long remember that behind that voice of thunder there was hidden the gentleness and tenderness of a child, and will recall that the eyes which are now still in death were often brimming over with tears of sympathy and sorrow for the distressed, the afflicted and the needy.

JAMES SMITH.

BY JOSEPH I. C. CLARKE.

"Forty smoking acres of twisted iron and charred beams rising out of piles of brick and ashes, all still glowing with the fire that had burned over every square foot of it, was the sight that met the new manager of the Standard Oil refinery at Bayonne, N. J., on the morning of July 5, 1900. Over 500,000 barrels had gone up in flame and smoke the day before and it was the wreck of tankage and pipe and pump that made the landscape of desolation that morning on the banks of the Kill von Kull. Here was a call for courage, for skill, for persistence and the

magical power to manage men and get the utmost in sinew and service from them. Out of the chaos to bring order; out of destruction to reconstruct; such was the giant task laid that morning on the broad shoulders of James Smith. And he rose to it. A year later no one could have guessed at the horror and havoc wrought by the big fire. It was a memorable feat, and the stalwart James Smith deserved all the good words that came to him."

In such terms are one of the great executive strokes of a man long an enthusiastic member of the American Irish Historical Society, described in "The Romance of American Petroleum." From the age of fifteen he had been with the Standard Oil Company, and had completed his thirty-eighth year of service when death suddenly called him away. He was then very near the top of the official ladder of the great oil organization—Chief, indeed, of its Manufacturing Department. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio on December 12, 1858, of honest Irish parents, the father from Kilkenny, the mother from Wexford, Ireland. He graduated from St. John's Cathedral Schools, Cleveland, in 1873, where he had been a special pupil of Brother Thomas a learned, wise and kindly man.

He carried his years lightly and his energy, courage and unfailing good humor were an inspiration to all about him. It was a terrible shock to his associates when the man, in apparent good health, died suddenly of cerebral hemorrhage on May 15, 1911, at his post of duty. He will long be cherished in memory. He had never married. He had been an active member of the Engineers' Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Catholic Club, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and of the Ohio Society.

JOHN JAY JOYCE.

John Jay Joyce died at his home in New York City on March 8, 1911, after an illness of only three days.

He was born in New York City a little over 50 years ago and was the son of James and Maria Leonard Joyce.

After graduating from New York public schools, he pursued

a course of studies at Cooper Union. During the first administration of President Cleveland he was appointed to a responsible position in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. So esteemed was he by all the attaches of the Navy Department and so zealously and unselfishly did he work for their uplift and advancement, that although an ardent Democrat in politics, he was for many years elected president of the National Association of Civilian Employees of the United States Navy Yards. He resigned his position under the Federal Government in November, 1910, to go into business for himself.

For a man born and brought up on American soil, Mr. Joyce took an intense interest in every cause that had for its object the betterment of the land of his ancestors, and was an indefatigable worker for the Irish cause in New York and other cities. For thirty years no Land League or United States League Convention was held anywhere in America at which he was not present.

His enthusiasm inspired hope in many a despairing breast. His voice and pen were ever enlisted in behalf of that land, and he was a devoted and loyal supporter and an intimate friend and champion of Parnell, Davitt and Redmond. He was a man who hated tyranny and loved liberty and every pulsation of his heart beat in unison with the cause of Ireland and its hope for liberty.

He was a member of the Executive Committee of the old Land League and of the United Irish League and displayed untiring zeal in building up its membership. He was a member of the New York Press Club, a member of the Pleiades Club and a Past Supreme Ranger of the American Order of Foresters and was one of the trustees of the New York Irish Palace Building Fund.

Mr. Joyce never married. In his death America loses a loyal and patriotic son, and Ireland a friend and worker whose love for the land of his fathers was as unsullied as God's sunshine and as pure as the air on the mountain top.

THOMAS F. BYRNE.

Mr. Thomas Francis Byrne, senior member of the plumbing and engineering firm of Byrne & Murphy, died October 2d, 1911, at his home, No. 105, East Seventy-eighth street. He was forty-five years old.

"Mr. Byrne was born in this city," says the *New York Herald*, "and was educated at the public schools and at the School of Mines of Columbia University. He had intended following the profession of mining engineer, but becoming interested in building construction work after his graduation he soon found himself firmly fixed in the field and remained in it."

"In the last twenty years his firm had practically its choice of the plumbing work in the larger buildings of the city, among the buildings and structures in which work by it was installed being the subway, the Singer building and the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

"Mr. Byrne was a member of many clubs and societies, including the Catholic, Democratic and New York Athletic clubs, the Building Trades Employers' Association and the General Society of Mechanics and Traders. He was the author of several books which are considered standard authorities among building and construction men. He is survived by a widow and two sons."

JAMES COSGROVE.

James Cosgrove was born at Charleston, S. C., August 28, 1861. His father, a native of Bally Connell, County Cavan, Ireland, settled in Charleston, in February, 1839; became a prosperous merchant; was one of the aldermen of the city for two terms and one of the representatives from Charleston County in the General Assembly of South Carolina in 1874-75. His mother was Catherine Daily. The family have been Charlestonians for over seventy years and during this period, father and son have been closely identified with the commercial and political life of the community.

Mr. Cosgrove attended first, a private school, then the parochial school attached to St. Finbar's Cathedral and later the High school of Charleston, where he was graduated at the age of sixteen years. He then went into his father's office and later established himself in the real estate and general insurance business.

About twenty years ago he became interested in the experiments conducted by Sir Patrick Manson, an Irishman, Leveran, a Frenchman, and the Italians Celli, Golgi and Bignam, concerning the inoculation of the human body with the virus of malarial fever by the bite of a species of the mosquito known as the "Anopheles." He followed the investigations closely and, as a result of what was proven, commenced agitation for the drainage of wet and low lands of the United States, to remove breeding places of this species of insect. At that time there was a "death line" around the coastal section of the Southern States and many other sections of the United States, within which line it was thought to be dangerous to live in the summer for fear of malarial fever. At first his efforts met with poor success, and in 1898 he determined to become a candidate for the State Legislature to have enacted legislation necessary for the proper and systematic drainage of the wet lands of South Carolina. He was re-elected in 1900, but such was the opposition to the new movement that not until 1902 did he succeed in having created for Charleston County "The Sanitary and Drainage Commission." Indeed, it required a man of the most untiring industry and indomitable will to have successfully carried his purpose during these four years of antagonism. The work of sanitary drainage in Charleston County was commenced under the direction of this commission, but it was soon found that it absolutely required some one to take the direction of the work, who would be willing to sacrifice his self-interest for the good of the public. The commissioners, comprising some of the best citizens of the city, with one accord turned to Mr. Cosgrove and requested him to take entire direction. He did so and thereafter remained in charge. Thousands of acres of fertile lands have been made habitable, affording dwelling places, and manufacturing enterprises have been inaug-

urated, affording employment to thousands, on land which a few years ago was worthless.

In 1902 Mr. Cosgrove was defeated for re-election by a small majority, owing to opposition to the idea of drainage. He determined to retire from politics but in 1906, answering the call of his people as voiced in leading editorials in the press of Charleston, he consented again to become a candidate and was elected by a flattering vote and re-elected by a still larger vote in 1908.

He was chairman of the Charleston delegation in the House of Representatives and Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Insurance.

Mr. Cosgrove's efforts in behalf of the drainage of the low lands of the United States were recognized by his appointment as member of the Executive Committee of the National Drainage Congress and Honorary Vice-President of the Seventeenth National Irrigation Congress. As a corollary of his drainage work, Mr. Cosgrove gave much attention to the subject of good roads.

In 1885 Mr. Cosgrove was married to Miss Mathilde Griffith Forsythe, of Charleston.

He died at the Johns Hopkins Infirmary, Baltimore, Md., on March 26, 1911, and was buried in Charleston on March 28, 1911.

STEPHEN McPARTLAND.

Stephen McPartland was born in County Leitrim, Ireland, and came to this country in 1862 at the age of eighteen. Three years later he commenced a successful dry goods business on Eighth Avenue, New York City, and soon formed a partnership with the late Edward O'Flaherty.

Besides his membership in this Society, Mr. McPartland was a member of the Catholic Club, the Knights of Columbus, Irish Athletic Club, Irish National Club, and United Irish League. He was President of the McPartland and O'Flaherty Company, and a director of the Mutual Bank.

Mr. McPartland died on January 4th, 1912. "In many

respects," says the *Advocate*, "the personality of Stephen McPartland was unique. He belonged essentially to the old world school of business thought, in which for many years he was a picturesque figure, and of which it may be said that he was the last. But he was quick to grasp and apply all that was best in modern business ideas. It is a tribute to his keen business instincts and sound practical judgment to point to the fact that out of the thousands of young Irishmen trained in the dry goods business, who have come to New York in the last hundred years, he was one of the most successful. He had the same heavy handicap to face, the same experiments to conduct, the same difficulties to surmount, but a boundless capacity for work, a clear intellect, and a splendid perseverance placed him eventually at the head of one of the largest and most progressive dry goods organizations in this city.

"To his employees he was indeed a father. In time of hardship, or suffering, in sickness or death, it was not necessary to turn to him for aid; he was always there to offer it—not in the guise of charity—but with the sympathy of a father who felt their sorrow and was anxious to do all in his power to alleviate it. That he was appreciated and loved, in return, the tears shed on learning of his tragic death, bore mute but unmistakable testimony.

"His love for Ireland died only with himself. It was manifested throughout the whole course of his long life, by his consistent and generous support to the principles of Irish Nationalism, and it found expression in other ways that the outside public knew little of.

"How many poor Irish boys and girls on reaching New York penniless and without friends, owed their start in life to his kindly helping hand? How many destitute fellow-countrymen has he taken off the streets and provided with employment? The world will never know, for he was unostentatious in his charity—true charity always is.

"He has not lived his life in vain. He has left to his countrymen in particular, an example to follow, an incentive to honest effort, a character to emulate. Success did not change him; he was one of nature's own gentlemen, moulded by her hand, honorable, kindly and true."

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Dear Sir:

I hereby apply for membership in the American Irish Historical Society and enclose check (or P. O. Money Order) for \$5.00 for initiation Fee and Dues for current year.

Occupation.....

Address.....

Date of Application.....

Proposed by.....

Date of admission.....

Name.....

Initiation fee and dues for current year \$5.00.
Annual dues \$5.00. Life membership fee \$50.00.

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